

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,608

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1975

Established 1887

## Sadat Criticizes Soviet Failure to Resupply Arms

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat has expressed dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union's refusal to replace all arms lost by Egypt in the October, 1973, war and to supply new sophisticated weapons.

An interview published here today with Bassam Frijat, general manager of the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar, represented the first public comment by Mr. Sadat on Egyptian-Soviet relations since the postponement of the visit to Cairo by Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Sadat said that the two main questions he wanted to discuss with Mr. Brezhnev were rescheduling of Egypt's debts with the Soviet Union, believed to exceed \$4 billion, and Soviet armament for the Egyptian armed forces.

## Appearance By Brezhnev Is Reported

He Goes to Funeral Of Mother, Tass Says

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev attended the funeral of his mother today, the news agency Tass reported.

Mr. Brezhnev's limousine and security cars were seen traveling through Moscow in midmorning, according to the report. It was his first public appearance since rumors began to circulate last week that Mr. Brezhnev, 68, was ill.

Tass also termed as "groundless inventions" Western newspaper suggestions of possible changes in the Kremlin leadership resulting from Mr. Brezhnev's sickness or policy disputes over U.S. relations or the Middle East.

## Support Expressed

"The party and the people of the Soviet Union are united," Tass said, "and the Soviet people fully support and trust their leadership, their party and their Central Committee."

The abrupt postponement 10 days ago of Mr. Brezhnev's scheduled trip to the Middle East this month set off a round of speculation in Moscow about the reason.

Some diplomatic and Soviet sources are convinced that differences with Egypt led to the cancellation. Some say that Mr. Brezhnev's illness was the cause. Others say that Mr. Brezhnev would never have left the bedside of his mother.

The Soviet media appeared today to be going out of its way to give an impression of normalcy.

On the front page of Pravda, the party newspaper, a short message of condolence to Mr. Brezhnev on his mother's death was signed by the members of the ruling Politburo, who said they were "as always" with him. Tass said that "Leonid Brezhnev, his wife, their relatives and friends were in the Hall of Scientists Club" where Mrs. Brezhnev lay in state.

TV news showed Nikolai Podgorniy, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, presiding over the funeral of the Warsaw Pact, and Premier Alexei Kosygin was reported as sending a message of sympathy to Pakistan about the earthquake there.

## Boston Report Denied

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Sidney Farber Cancer Center today denied a report that Mr. Brezhnev would check into the hospital today for treatment. The Boston Globe reported earlier that his police sources said he would "arrive in Boston early this morning."

"That's absolutely false," said a hospital official. "We have no idea how it [the story] got started."

In Washington, a White House aide said that the report had been checked out and it was "just not true." FBI headquarters in Washington also denied the report, as did its field office in Boston.

## Giscard Sees Soares

Invites Costa Gomes

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares conferred for an hour today with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and said afterwards that the French leader invited Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes to visit Paris officially.

"There is no mystery," Mr. Soares said after the unexpected meeting at the Elysée presidential palace. "It's the visit of friendship between Portugal and France."

Asked about a warning in Portugal of a "dictatorship of the left," Mr. Soares said: "We have come out of a dictatorship that lasted 48 years, and no Portuguese wants to go back to another dictatorship."



Shah of Iran (left) and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on their way to Cairo palace.

## From World Lending Agencies

## U.S. Tries to Cut Credit to Oil Rich

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).

The United States has started a campaign to get international lending institutions such as the World Bank to cut off loans to the oil-exporting countries that have accumulated vast monetary reserves.

The shift in American policy was first demonstrated when the United States opposed five World Bank loans to Nigeria totaling \$107.5 million Dec. 17.

These loans went through despite U.S. disapproval, but the United States called on the bank

to adjust its programs to the "new situation" presented by the huge incomes of the oil producers due to the fourfold increase in prices.

The bank is holding a meeting Jan. 31 and will discuss the U.S. position then. It is still not clear whether Washington will be able to persuade other countries to follow its lead.

## Formal Decision

The U.S. policy was decided formally the night before the Nigeria vote in a meeting of the National Advisory Committee, an interagency group that decides on

all important international economic matters. It consists of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce and the Export-Import Bank.

Before that decision the United States had already made several others:

• In the Asian development bank it voted against two "soft" loans to Indonesia on concessional terms of 2 per cent over a 40-year period. These loans were approved, but U.S. opposition persuaded the bank to agree that such soft loans to oil-rich countries would end.

• In the Inter-American Development Bank the United States approved a "soft" loan of \$1 million to Ecuador for feasibility studies, but made it clear that this should be the last such concessional loan.

• The U.S. Agency for International Development has started shifting aid programs in oil-rich nations from projects involving heavy capital investment to those involving technical assistance exclusively.

U.S. officials say they are not out to deprive oil-producing countries of the kinds of technical assistance available only through such institutions as the World Bank. In a statement to the executive directors of the World Bank, U.S. representative Charles Sessness, spelling out the new policy for the first time, said:

"We recognize that some oil-exporting countries may wish to have the benefit of continued technical and management assistance from the bank in their development program and projects, even though they have no pressing need for bank financial support. Limited assistance to meet this desire could appropriately be made available through a number of alternative procedures, provided the bank's ability to support other countries with financial requirements is not restricted."

OPEC Funds Sought

The World Bank has been able to attract funds from the newly rich oil-exporting countries, which hope to get, in return, the bank's expertise in organizing develop-

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## Seeks More Policy Flexibility

## Kissinger Said to Plan Effort To Ease Congressional Curbs

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told his closest aides that he wants to make "a massive effort" in the coming weeks and months to persuade Congress to give him more flexibility and end what he regards as unwarranted interference in the administration's day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs.

Mr. Kissinger has instructed State Department officials to organize meetings with the leaders and new members of the 94th Congress next week and to begin preliminary work on a major speech in which he will appeal to Congress to avoid legislating specific policy restrictions.

In private conversations, Mr. Kissinger has said that the last Congress severely restricted the administration's ability to act in crucial areas, including in policy concerning the Soviet Union, Indochina, Latin America and the Eastern Mediterranean.

In recent years, in large measure due to disenchantment with various administrations' involvement in Indochina, Congress increasingly has begun to legislate in the foreign-policy area. In particular, the 93d Congress

## Gold Prices Up in Europe

PARIS, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Gold prices rose in London and Zurich today, giving some U.S. gold buyers a paper profit of more than \$7 an ounce.

The prices rose about \$3 an ounce in Zurich and \$6 in London. Story on Page 7.

## High Cost of Welfare State Is Issue in Danish Elections

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Seventeen years ago, as a teenager, Jern Forst went to work for the Danish Distilleries Co. as a clerk, rose through the ranks in accounts and advertising and won promotion to a job now paying him about \$23,000 a year.

He and his wife, Tove, and their two sons live in a pleasant suburb about 18 miles south of Copenhagen in a \$80,000 ranch-style house. His salary has tripled in four years, but his taxes in this welfare state have cut in deeply. And today, Mr. Forst faces money problems he never imagined he would have when he earned far less.

Under the Danish tax system, a major issue in the parliamentary election being held tomorrow, Mr. Forst pays more than 40 per cent, \$9,200, of his salary in income taxes alone. The government cut would be larger if he had not borrowed heavily to

enable him to get a tax break on the interest payments.

"In many ways I am lucky," the 35-year-old marketing manager said recently. "Because my salary is so high, I am able to borrow money. I can deduct the interest from the loans and the mortgage, and all that helps to keep the tax bill down."

Reached Credit Limit

But Mr. Forst has about reached the limit of his borrowing ability: he owes more than \$80,000, including the mortgage.

Accordingly, like most Danes, Mr. Forst feels that the cost of social welfare in Denmark is running too high.

One of the questions in the election, for example, is whether Danes once again will give widespread support to Mogens Gistrup, 48, a lawyer who formed a new party pledged to abolish income tax and quickly won a sur-



Danish Premier Poul Hartling (left) and his opponent, Communist party leader Kaad Jespersen toast each other after their final debate before today's general election.

## After Short Stays in Jail

## Sirica Releases Dean, Magruder, Kalmbach

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Federal Judge John Sirica signed an order today releasing John Dean, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Stuart Magruder from prison where they had been serving sentences—resulting from Watergate-related crimes.

The two-paragraph order changed the sentences which ranged up to four years, to time already served. The judge said he had acted after thoroughly considering motions by the defendants for reductions in sentence.

The three men had filed for reduced sentences following the pardon of former President Richard Nixon in September.

Judge Declines Comment

Judge Sirica said: "I will not comment on anything in my order. It says what I did and that's it."

Dean, counsel to Mr. Nixon until he was dismissed April 30, 1973, had pleaded guilty to one count of obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up and was sentenced to one to four years in prison. He began serving his term Sept. 3, 1974, just over four months ago.

Magruder, the deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign, also pleaded guilty to one count of obstruction in the cover-up and was given 10 months to 4 years. He began serving his term June 4, 1974.

Premises of Navey Post

Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal attorney, pleaded guilty to one count of violation of federal campaign laws and one misdemeanor count involving the promise of an ambassadorship in return for a \$100,000 contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign. He was sentenced to six to 18 months plus a \$10,000 fine and began serving his term July 1, 1974.

Kalmbach was the first released and the other two were later freed in the late afternoon. Kalmbach was in the special Watergate prosecutor's office at the time of Judge Sirica's announcement and was freed from custody immediately.

Shortly afterward, he appeared in the office of his Washington attorney and read a prepared statement expressing "profound gratitude for the compassion of Judge Sirica and renewed appreciation and confidence in the essential fairness of American justice."

Kalmbach said he would join his family in Newport Beach, Calif., tomorrow.

All three men were being held at Ft. Detrick, Md., following their testimony in the recently concluded Watergate cover-up trial. They had not yet been returned to the prisons where they were serving their sentences.

Other Testimony

The cover-up trial resulted in the conviction of four other top Nixon aides—H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell and Robert Mardian—for a variety of offenses relating to the cover-up.

In addition to their testimony during the trial, the three men released today had testified before Watergate grand juries and had talked with the special prosecutor's office.

Dean was Mr. Nixon's chief accuser before the Senate Watergate committee and to the special prosecutor. Magruder provided one of the first cracks in the wall of silence around the case when, in the spring of 1973, he told a grand jury of his role



John Dean



Herbert Kalmbach

in the June 17, 1972, burglary and bugging of the Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex and the subsequent cover-up.

Judge Sirica's office said he acted on petitions by Kalmbach on Oct. 1, by Magruder Sept. 18 and by Dean Dec. 2.

The reasons the three gave in their petition varied but were not available.

In a development yesterday, attorneys for Ehrlichman filed papers asking Judge Sirica to overturn the Jan. 1 verdict in the cover-up trial or to order a new trial.

## Says Area Is at 'Crunch Point'

## Callaghan Sees Bitter Strife If Rhodesia Issue Not Settled

NAIROBI, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan warned today that the future of southern Africa was now "at a crunch point."

It present efforts to reach a settlement in Rhodesia failed, it would mean increasingly bitter armed struggle by both blacks and whites, he said.

Addressing a news conference here after meeting President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya in Mombasa this morning, Mr. Callaghan said that he had been impressed during his tour of southern, central and eastern Africa with the seriousness of the situation.

"I don't think anybody in this great continent should be under any delusions," he said. "We are now at a crunch point in the future development of southern Africa."

"If things go well, we could get a settlement in Rhodesia that could lead to peace and cooperation, to justice and to majority rule."

"If things go wrong, then I believe we shall be in for a period of increasing armed struggle which will not be confined to one side. It would be fought out with growing bitterness on both sides. This is the measure of the responsibility that we hold in our hands," he declared.

Addressing the same news conference, Kenyan Foreign Minister Muriuki Waiyaki said that the Kenyan government had imposed a very firmly on Mr. Callaghan that it believed it was now time for Britain to call a constitutional conference on Rhodesia in London.

If London were not acceptable to some parties, Kenya was willing to be host to such a conference itself in Nairobi, he added.

Mr. Callaghan said that on his tour—which has taken him so far to Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya—he had found a strong desire for an early Rhodesian constitutional conference. There was still a "furry" of diplomatic activity going on, he said.

British sources here said that Britain is now willing to call a conference as long as it can be sure that all parties will attend and that there is a reasonable chance of success.

## Warning From Nyerere

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania today set forth black Africa's demands for a Rhodesia settlement and warned that if the proposed constitutional conference failed, an intensified guerrilla war would resume.

He called on Rhodesia's black

ministry to commence talks on the substance of the Cyprus problem. They will begin by discussing the powers and functions of the central government in a federal state.

The communiqué said the two leaders would meet at the Ledra Palace Hotel here to consider the procedures of the talks.

"We have now a lot of work to do, a lot of problems to solve," Mr. Denktash said. "We really want peace to be established very genuinely for an honorable solution."

Next Tuesday's talks will be the first between the two leaders dealing with political issues and the future of the island.

Basils Explored

The agreement to begin substantive talks was made after weeks of preliminary discussions on the "basis" on which the negotiations should be conducted.

The communiqué, which was read by a United Nations spokesman, said Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash "agreed to continue their talks on humanitarian is-

ues and to commence talks on the substance of the Cyprus problem. They will begin by discussing the powers and functions of the central government in a federal state."

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## Tactics Used in Capture Called Dangerous

## British Pilots Protest Tricking of Hijacker



AFTER THE CATCH—P.C. Geoffrey, a police dog handler, and his dog, Lincoln, return to the police station in Harlow, England, after they helped capture hijacker.

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—British pilots today criticized the drawn-out negotiations and fake flight to France used to thwart the country's first internal hijack as a dangerous ploy that brought aircrew members near the breaking point.

The nine-hour drama ended last night with the capture at Stansted Airport, 34 miles northeast of London, of the hijacker who took over a BAC-111 jet with five of its crew members, extorted £100,000 (\$230,000) and demanded a flight to France.

Scotland Yard said the man, described as an unemployed, 27-year-old Iranian, was being held in a West London jail.

"The police tried to wear down the hijacker by stalling for time with endless negotiations," said Gordon Hurley, a spokesman for the British Airline Pilots' Association.

"Such a plan may work with politically motivated terrorists. In this case, however, we had a maniac on our hands. The longer the talking went on, the more nervous and dangerous he became."

"His frenzied mental state took the crew almost to breaking point themselves."

## Strain Apparent

At one point in the eight hours of tense negotiations before the plane took off from Heathrow, the strain became apparent in conversations between the tower and the pilot, Capt. Harry Lea.

"I will have no more messing, and nor will the hijacker," Capt. Lea shouted over the radio.

As police continued delaying tactics, Capt. Lea again shouted, "I think this is a lot of nonsense. It makes my blood boil."

The hijacker took over the plane just before it landed at Heathrow on a flight from Manchester with 46 passengers aboard. He was believed to be armed with a pistol and a grenade.

The passengers were allowed to get off, but the hijacker demanded £100,000, a parachute and a flight to Paris. He told one of his hostages he wanted to go to Paris to kill a man and thus avenge the death of his brother.

France refused to accept the plane.

A decision then was made to pretend to make a flight to France, landing instead at Stansted. The airport was disguised, and two plane loads of police with tracker dogs and soldiers flew in ahead of the British Airways jet, which spent an hour covering the normally 10-minute run.

Just before the plane landed, the hijacker realized he had been duped. But he was powerless to act. His "weapons" proved to be an imitation pistol and a harmless canister.

A police dog handler overpowered the hijacker as he tried to flee after the plane came to a halt.

"A very close look needs to be taken at the effect the police action had on the crew," Mr. Hurley said.

The hijack also prompted a new tightening of domestic airport security. Henry Marking, managing director of British Airways, said that from now on all passengers boarding a British Airways flight will be checked thoroughly for weapons.

## Sadat: Russia Balks on Arms

(Continued from Page 1) began the war against Israel, taking most intelligence observers by surprise.

The Egyptian leader's remarks were regarded as significant, however, in view of the mystery that has surrounded the reasons for the postponement of Mr. Brezhnev's trip to the Middle East.

## Most of Sinai

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Israel would be prepared to give back "most of Sinai," including the Abu Rhodas oil fields, to Egypt in return for a true peace, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin said in an interview published here today in Le Figaro.

This would also include the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes, he said.

But Israel would hold on to Sharm el-Sheikh, which controls the entrance to the Straits of Tiran and to Eilat, Israel's outlet to the Red Sea, he added.

The Premier also said that in the case of a new partial agreement with Egypt for evacuation of more territory in the Sinai, Israel would be satisfied with a simple statement of non-belligerence by Cairo.

Asked about negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Rabin said that the PLO refuses to recognize the right of the Jews to a nationality and to a sovereign state.

"This was said clearly by (PLO chief) Yasser Arafat at the United Nations. For him the Jews are only a religious minority in Palestine. Why deal with an organization which does not admit the fact of Jewish nationality?"

## Shah in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran received a warm welcome in Cairo today at the beginning of a five-day state visit during

Kreisky in Liechtenstein  
VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky drove here yesterday on the first official visit by an Austrian head of government to this Alpine principality. Premier Walter Kieber welcomed him at the frontier.



British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan talks with Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta at the state house yesterday in Mombasa, during Mr. Callaghan's long African tour.

## Callaghan Warns of Bitter Strife in Africa

(Continued from Page 1) nationalists, backed by the Organization of African Unity, to prepare for the conference.

But he said every effort should be made for a protracted armed struggle in case the talks broke down.

Mr. Nyerere, who played a key role in the Lusaka negotiations which led to last month's breakthrough in the nine-year Rhodesian independence dispute, was opening the 24th session of the OAU Liberation Committee.

He said Africa would only accept Rhodesian independence and its return to the international community on the basis of majority black rule. Independence must follow majority rule, he said.

Whether this came about by peaceful means or by warfare depended entirely on the attitude of Ian Smith, the leader of Rhodesia's white-minority government, Mr. Nyerere said.

Seeking to clear up any misunderstanding about African demands for immediate majority rule, the President declared: "Smith has a clear political choice if he wants to avoid a

## Danes Oppose Heavy Taxes

(Continued from Page 1) prising 28 seats in Parliament in December, 1973. Since then, the anti-tax crusader has been charged with tax evasion and fraud.

"I just couldn't bring myself to vote for Gilstrup," said Mr. Forst. "I agree with some of the things he says, but I just don't find him credible. I'll vote for the Liberals."

The Liberals, led by Premier Poul Hartling, have governed for the last 13 months with only 22 seats in the 179-seat parliament. They are expected to score gains and continue to govern.

Mr. Forst is thankful for one piece of Liberal legislation. Responding to pressure and fear of the Gilstrup party, Mr. Hartling won approval for a cut in taxes of more than \$1 billion beginning this month.

For the Forst family, the lower rates will mean an annual saving of about \$800, which helps, considering all the other expenses and the rate of inflation, now running annually about 15.5 per cent. Danes also pay a special levy of 5 per cent on just about everything they buy.

Mr. Forst also has to pay local taxes, about \$1,500, on his house. His other payments include the equivalent of a second mortgage totaling \$8,000, and a bank loan of about \$4,500. His car, a modest but highly taxed West German model that cost \$6,000, has not yet been paid for.

## \$300 a Week to Live

The result of all this is that Mr. Forst has something less than \$300 a week to live on. He gives \$100 to his wife for food. They rarely go out to dinner.

In addition, he also must pay for his medical expenses, free for most Danes. At his salary level, Mr. Forst and his family are no longer eligible for the government's health program.

"During the high taxes deprive society of motivation and ambition. But to some extent they have served to equalize society, to keep the gap narrower between the rich and not so rich. We have excellent schools, excellent sports grounds near the house, and Danes never have to worry about poverty."

He knows all that. But I still think that 40 per cent in taxes is unreasonable."

## U.S. Resists Credit to Oil Rich

(Continued from Page 1) ment projects. Bank officials see this as a useful form of recycling capital.

Bank officials note that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries loaned approximately \$2 billion to the institution in 1974. During that same period OPEC countries received about \$600 million in loans. There is the danger that if the bank were to accede to the American position, the flow of funds from OPEC countries would dry up.

Bank officials say they want to continue work in those countries where they have been operating, including those that now have oil money.

In the voting system of the World Bank the United States carries the greatest weight—22.9 per cent. But votes are taken

terrible war in his country. He can either accept immediate independence on the basis of majority rule with no interim steps to that majority rule, or he can renounce the UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) of 1965 and be a participant with the nationalist leaders in negotiations with the British government for independence on the basis of majority rule.

## Some Interim Steps

"By this second method he may be able to negotiate some interim steps before full majority rule in the same way as every other ex-British colony went through various stages before

independence was recognized," Mr. Nyerere said.

The President's declaration, made two days after he conferred with Foreign Secretary Callaghan on the timing and place for a Rhodesian constitutional conference, was the clearest indication yet of the negotiating position that the black nationalists were likely to take.

The week-long OAU meeting will consider the recent developments in southern Africa. It is expected to name Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) as the main targets for African liberation efforts, now that Portugal's African territories have won or are nearing independence, conference sources said.

## Mexican Sees Risk of War

## Echeverria Asserts Policies of Superpowers Divide World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico says the military and economic policies of the United States and the Soviet Union are dividing the world and leading to war.

In an interview with The New York Times, the text of which was approved by the President for publication, Mr. Echeverria said the alternative to war was "a readjustment of interests within a new general economic order in favor of the more backward countries."

Asked for his view of the world situation at the beginning of the last quarter of the 20th century, Mr. Echeverria said he saw Mexico's situation with a broad margin of confidence, although in the context of a complex international reality.

## Opposition of Interests

"The world is preparing for war," he said at his official residence, Los Pinos, "both the United States and the Soviet Union. There is an opposition of interests, a desire for universal predominance. Nuclear weapons are preparation for war and I do not believe that anyone, speaking objectively, can believe that atomic equilibrium is going to ensure peace indefinitely. Only a new general consciousness can do that."

Both U.S. capitalism and Communism, he added, hold attractions and illusions for many countries. That was precisely why the world was divided, he said. Certain aspects of the consumer society in the United States and of the means of production in the Soviet Union have appealed to different nations and led to "a polarization of interests, to a disturbing situation," he said.

He said that there was today "a feeling of bankruptcy or crisis in the countries of Western Europe, Japan, and in other places that produces social tensions and the intervention, in one form or another, of the [major] powers."

## Rights and Duties

"The alternative to war," he suggested, "is the charter of the economic rights and duties of states, which establishes a new world economic order based on cooperation and not on exploitation. Even the big transnational corporations must understand this."

Mexico proposed such a charter and 120 members of the United Nations approved it, he said, but the United States and a few other countries voted against it. Given the shortage of food and the scarcity of many other raw materials, he said, only by world planning and cooperation with the scientific research and vast technology of the industrial countries could a just order be created without war.

Mr. Echeverria added that it was unlikely that such a new order could be created unless it started in the Western Hemisphere.

"I believe," he said, "that conditions exist in the American continent that would permit the transnational corporations, for example, with their large production and scientific research capability, to cooperate in the development of our countries in terms of mutual and equitable convenience." This required "a change of mentality," he said.

Mexico's population was a little over 19 million in 1950 and is now 58 million. At the present rate of growth, it will be over 120 million by the end of the century, Mr. Echeverria was asked whether the country's economic development could keep up with this rate of population growth.

"It is absolutely indispensable," he replied, "that there be a uni-

versal remedy to demographic growth, as otherwise it will be reflected in economic growth and produce economic chaos in many countries. It also produces political tension: Budgets are not sufficient to build schools and pay teachers, to construct irrigation works and produce fertilizers."

He said the Roman Catholic Church was already cooperating with the government on the population problem. "Mexico has found a formula for family planning, not compulsive, respectful of the free decision of parents, and there is really no opposition. We postulate responsible parenthood."

"Faster Progress" he continued, "to achieve faster progress we require better international conditions, better world market conditions and new forms of international cooperation, just as other countries do. We also need internal transformation, without succumbing to rigid doctrines that have shown themselves incapable of resolving human problems."

Mr. Echeverria said Mexico's recent discoveries of oil were "important, but not fantastic. For us they are outstanding inasmuch as a few months ago we were importing petroleum and now we are exporting. . . . They are not something out of the 'thousand and one nights,' but they are very important and are being extended, with the advantage that here, unlike what occurs in certain Arab countries, it is not a minority that enjoys the benefits but the entire country."

He described relations between the United States and Mexico as "good," but added that relations between Washington and Latin America as a whole could be better. "If there were greater vision of the future and the impetus for an economic development policy" in the United States.

In this regard, he welcomed the CAB Extends N. Atlantic Fares By Two Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Air fares on North Atlantic routes between the United States and Europe and Africa will remain at their present level through March 31 as international carriers continue considering new fee schedules.

An agreement extending air fares at the current level was approved yesterday by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The current fares were due to expire Jan. 31, but the board said international airlines have not been able to agree on what the new fares should be.

International fares are decided by the airlines, but are subject to approval by the CAB and regulatory agencies of other countries.

Meanwhile, a CAB administrative ruling ruled that all discount air fares in the Hawaii-continent United States market except military, children's, infants' and seniors' fares were unlawful effective June 30, 1976. The main discount fare now used is the group inclusive tour fare, a CAB spokesman said.

Judge Robert Johnson also ruled that first-class air fares between the continental United States and Hawaii should be priced at 188 per cent of second-class fares instead of the current 150 per cent.

His rulings will become final in 30 days unless appealed by the airlines or the full CAB decides to review the matter on its own.

## 20 Provinces Affected

## Long Drought Forces Spain To Declare Disaster Zones

MADRID, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Wide areas of 20 Spanish provinces have been declared disaster zones amid one of the worst droughts of the century, an Agriculture Ministry spokesman said today.

The worst affected regions are the southern provinces of Andalusia, the central plain of Castille and the western region of Extremadura, bordering on Portugal.

The spokesman said the government had made 800 million pesetas (\$16 million) available in credits for cattle farmers to buy cereals.

The lack of rainfall—in some areas it has not rained since April—has endangered this year's harvests. "Very little of what was sown will grow," the ministry spokesman said.

Grain Imports Expected  
He said that Spain, which is usually self-sufficient in cereals, will have to import grain this year.

In several areas, particularly in the southwestern province of Huelva and the north-central province of Salamanca, farmers have begun to slaughter starving cattle.

The drought and the consequent lack of snow has had an effect, too, on ski resorts in the mountains near here and the Sierra Nevada in the south. Local press reports say there is snow only in the Pyrenees, on the French border.

Hotellers in the ski resorts reported a slump in the number of tourists over the Christmas period.

The Meteorological Office pre-

dicts below average rainfall month. Prayers for rain are being said throughout the country.

In the medieval town of Avila, the clergy has arranged a procession of the patron saint, Virgin of Sonsoles, from sanctuary, 88 miles from the center, to the cathedral.

The saint is traditionally met only in times of exceptional drought. In Avila, the drought has prompted the town council to res water supplies at night.

## 4 NATO Nations Inspect Mirages

REIMS, France, Jan. 8 (UPI).—France today put on play the Mirage jet for the first time in front of the four NATO ministers of defense to land what has been termed the "arms deal of the century."

The ministers of Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom inspected the French Mirage F-1 planes.

French Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet then accompanied the ministers to the test center in southern France to watch demonstration flights of the Mirage F-1 equipped with the new and more powerful engine. This is the plane's first combat mission.

It is competing with the U.S. F-16 and the Soviet Su-26. The Mirage F-1 is reported to be able to reach 350 Mach at 50,000 feet, the air forces of the four NATO countries.

## Kissinger Said to Plan Effort To Ease Congressional Curb

(Continued from Page 1) marking the end of what had been regarded as a honeymoon on Capitol Hill.

Some members have not been happy with what they regard as his tendency to take congressional approval for granted. His secrecy in negotiations has carried over into briefings for members of Congress, with generally only the leadership and the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees aware of what was happening.

Asked last month why he thought the congressional criticism had mounted, Mr. Kissinger said in an interview in Newsweek:

"During the period of President Nixon's crisis, I may have been overprotected from congressional criticism because many of the senators and congressmen instinctively were fearful of doing damage to our foreign policy and believed that they had to preserve one area of our national policy from partisan controversy. So it was inevitable that after that restraint was removed I would rejoin the human race and be exposed to the normal criticisms of secretaries of state."

With the 94th Congress due to convene Tuesday, and an even larger Democratic majority in both houses, Mr. Kissinger believes his work will be even tougher.

As an example of his problems, Mr. Kissinger said that a study of specific foreign-policy restrictions written into law by the 93d Congress takes up 11 typed pages.

Mr. Kissinger says he recognizes that Congress's involvement in foreign affairs has been a part of the constitutional issue, but says to aides that no secret state has faced such restrictions as he has had to with.

John Foster Dulles, the secretary of state under President Eisenhower, for instance, his contentious Democratic-led Congress, but nevertheless, the legislation passed was not so restrictive. Mr. Kissinger asserts.

"We have to come to an understanding with the Congress as to the proper relationship between the executive and the legislative functions—what Congress should legislate and what should be left to executive discretion." He said in a recent interview in Business Week magazine.

"The attempt to prescribe a detail of policy by congressional action can, over a period of so statutory flexibility that have no negotiating room left," he said.

"We recognize that the Congress must exercise ultimate policy control," Mr. Kissinger said, "what is meant by that, how it is done, is what we intend to discuss with the Congress leadership when it reassembles. We would hope that the Congress would keep in mind that we need some flexibility."

TRAIN HITS BUS  
ANKARA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A mail train crashed into a bus at a level crossing near Ankara in southwest Turkey, yesterday killing 7 and injuring 16 persons.

Japanese Army Holdout Returns Home to Taiwan After 30 Years

TAIPEI, Jan. 8 (AP).—Taro Nakamura returned home today from 30 years of hiding in Indonesian jungles to his wife and a son he had not seen when he left with the Japanese Army in 1942.

Mr. Nakamura, who was recently discovered living wild in Indonesia's Morotai Island, was momentarily stunned by the flashes of some 50 photographers who swarmed around him as he got off his plane.

He held a warm reunion with his wife, Li Lan-ying, and their son, Li Hung, who was not yet born when Mr. Nakamura—a Taiwanese whose Chinese name is Li Kuang-jui—left for the war.

His wife was unable to hold back tears. Ten years after Mr. Nakamura was reported missing on March 25, 1945, she married Huang Chin-mu. Mr. Huang, 73, has agreed to stay aside and Mrs. Nakamura planned to give him a small house and a water buffalo as consolation gifts. Both Mr. Nakamura and his wife are 67.

Taiwan was under Japanese rule when Mr. Nakamura entered the Japanese Army. He chose to return to his native Taiwan rather than to settle in Japan.

From the airport, Mr. Nakamura was taken downtown to meet Shieh Tung-min, the governor of Taiwan Province. The governor presented him with a gift of \$1,316 and told the son to be very kind and considerate to his father.

Before leaving Indonesia, Mr. Nakamura received \$14,383 in gifts and back pay from the Japanese government and sympathizers in Japan.

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## News Analysis

## Ford Discards Past Practice In CIA Probe Panel Choices

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—President Ford, in naming his first major study commission, the panel to investigate reports of illegal domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency, has made a sharp departure from past practices. Under Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, presidential study commissions on controversial subjects were composed of members from outside the administration who were carefully balanced to represent opposing viewpoints on the issues.

Former President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest, for example, had a black Harvard student, Joseph Rhodes Jr., serving alongside the New Haven, Conn., police chief, James Ahern, under the chairmanship of former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton.

President Ford, in appointing the commission on CIA activities within the United States, selected a chairman from within his administration.

## CIA Charged With Opening Mail in U.S.

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 8 (NYT).—A man who identified himself as a former operative of the Central Intelligence Agency said yesterday that when he resigned in 1959, the Post Office Department was covertly assisting the CIA in intercepting and copying the mail of American citizens.

Melvin Cram, 53, a professor of political science at San Diego State University, said CIA officials involved in the "mail tapping" acknowledged to him that it was an illegal and unconstitutional invasion of privacy and in violation of the National Security Act of 1947, which created the intelligence agency.

He said his colleagues justified the operation, however, as being necessary to "achieve our mission" of safeguarding American security against the Soviet Union. A spokesman for the Postal Service in Washington, Jamison Cain, denied that the service "has ever or is now" involved in opening the private mail of American citizens. First-class mail may be opened only by court order, usually in criminal cases, and it occurs only on rare occasions, he said.

The post office's alleged screening of letters written by Americans, mostly to relatives or friends in the Soviet Union, was said to have started in the summer of 1958, during the second term of the Eisenhower administration, when the late Arthur H. Summerfield was postmaster general.

According to Mr. Cram's account, the Post Office Department set up areas in post offices in New York City and New Orleans, staffed by specially cleared personnel, where sophisticated equipment was used to open, copy and read letters from Americans about whom the CIA sought information.

"The surreptitious opening of U.S. mail was the last straw for me," said Mr. Cram, who resigned from the CIA in June, 1959, seven months after he said he first learned of the mail surveillance carried out in extraordinary secrecy under an arrangement among the CIA, the Post Office Department and the FBI.

A CIA spokesman in Washington declined to comment on Mr. Cram's allegations. Mr. Cram, who said he joined the CIA in September, 1951, said the agency gave him a "staff D" clearance—a supervisory security clearance—in November, 1959, after which he became active in the CIA's mail interception operations.

Thereafter, he said, his office read about six intercepted letters from Americans each day. Mr. Cram said he complained to his superior, Richard Bissell, the deputy director of the CIA's Office of Plans, "who said he would take steps to end the mail surveillance, but nothing happened."

## War Chest For Jackson Tops \$1 Million

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Supporters of White House hopeful Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., have contributed more than \$1.1 million to the Jackson Planning Committee in its first six months of operation, it has been announced. The senator has not yet formally declared his candidacy.

The committee said preliminary figures for the July 2-Dec. 31 period show total contributions from 32 states and the District of Columbia of \$1,120,728 and expenditures of \$210,128.

The money was raised through receptions and dinners in major cities, as well as a 5,000-name mailing to key 1972 supporters of Senators Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and George McGovern, D-S.D.

administration, Vice-President Rockefeller, and seven members from outside the administration who have never been known for their wisdom about U.S. intelligence operations.

His action drew criticism from some members of Congress and from such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, which contended that the commission "seems designed more to avoid a full public review than to facilitate one."

Administration officials, while denying the accusation, say privately that the President's selections were designed to avoid a common occurrence of recent years—a commission that issues findings or recommendations the President cannot accept.

**Important Role**

Mr. Ford and a small core of advisers who helped him with the appointments—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Philip Buchen, White House counsel; Donald Rumsfeld, presidential assistant; and John Marsh Jr., a presidential counselor—were reported to have felt strongly that the CIA had such an important role in national security that it should not be damaged in the course of an investigation.

The decision, then, was to find members who held wide public respect but would not compromise the agency, Ronald Nessen, House White House secretary, said Mr. Ford himself came up with most of the names of those appointed.

With the Vice-President, who is subject to White House control, as chairman, the commission can be kept under a tighter rein than most commissions have been.

Some White House officials have asserted that a study of the intelligence agency, because of its secret involvement in national security matters, commands a different approach than most other matters, and thus they insist that the less-balanced membership on the commission is justified.

**New Approach**

On the other hand, some believe that Mr. Ford may have instituted a new approach in presidential study commissions, one that may not facilitate as open an inquiry as in the past but that will raise less doubts about the motives of the President in the long run.

In the last few years, presidents have appointed "blue-ribbon" commissions to make studies and recommendations when they did not know who else to do when confronted with inflated public issues. Such inquiries followed the urban riots of the 1960s, the campus disorders of the early 1970s, the political assassinations of the 1960s, and the spread of public fears over the rising crime rate and the use of drugs, among other things.

The pattern was for a president to appoint a balanced commission and call for a thorough, impartial study. At the time, it would assure the public that something was being done, but when the study was completed many months later, the president would sometimes find himself with conclusions or recommendations he could not accept politically.

President Johnson was piqued because the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found no praise for his Great Society programs and called for ambitious new programs. His vice-president, Hubert Humphrey, publicly repudiated the commission's basic finding that while racism was the root cause of the riots.

Mr. Nixon rejected the main recommendation of his Commission on Campus Unrest that he "exercise his reconciling moral leadership" to bring peace to the colleges.

He condemned as "morally bankrupt" the report of the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, a panel appointed by President Johnson. And he disagreed with his Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, saying he could not support the recommendation for abolition of criminal penalties for possession of marijuana.

In the view of many knowledgeable persons here, the CIA panel is not likely to come up with findings or recommendations that Mr. Ford would repudiate.

This belief was reinforced by the fact that no member of Congress was appointed to the panel, a reversal of a practice for most major presidential commissions of the past. The White House explanation is that a number of senators and representatives promised congressional investigations before Mr. Ford could evaluate the need for a probe.

**Kissinger Testimony Seen**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger is expected to be among the first to discuss CIA activities before the presidential panel. Also expected to answer questions Monday are CIA director William Colby and former directors Richard Helms and James Schlesinger. Mr. Helms is the U.S. ambassador to Iran and Mr. Schlesinger is the secretary of defense.

An administration source said a telegram from Mr. Rockefeller describing the meeting had been left "purposely vague." The telegram, released yesterday, said only that Mr. Colby "and others will join us during the course of the day."

"He didn't want to call Kissinger a witness because Kissinger is his friend," the source said.



Car carrying food to the Indians occupying the novitiate at Gresham, Wis., passes National Guard roadblock.

## Indians Agree to a Cease-Fire

GRESHAM, Wis., Jan. 8 (AP).—Indians occupying a Catholic Church novitiate agreed to honor a cease-fire and listen to offers of negotiation, a mediator reported after attending a pipe-smoking ceremony.

Arley Skeneandore said that prospects of continuing talks were brighter after National Guardsmen surrounding the estate allowed supporters of the Indians to take food to the demonstrators during the weekend.

Members of the Menominee Warrior Society have traded gunfire with law enforcement personnel several times since occupying the unused Alexian Brothers Novitiate New Year's Day. There have been no injuries.

Mr. Skeneandore's three-hour visit yesterday to the estate's 64-room mansion was one of the first since talks involving mediators, authorities and the estate's owners broke down during the weekend.

Mr. Skeneandore said the demonstrators "still have as their prime concern . . . talking with the Alexian Brothers about making the novitiate a health facility for Indians."

The Alexian Brothers ceased using the estate as a novitiate in 1968.



After being refused entry at Shawano County Sheriff's Department to discuss the novitiate occupation, Indian leaders, from left, Herb Powless, Dennis Banks and Russell Means contemplate their next move.

## Unless U.S. Congress Acts

## Pentagon Sees Lack of Funds for Ammunition in Cambodia

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Without an emergency increase in military aid by Congress, the Defense Department will probably run out of funds in April to buy ammunition for Cambodia, Pentagon officials said yesterday.

This impending squeeze on military aid for Cambodia is posing a difficult decision for the Ford administration—and probably for Congress—on the extent of future American commitments in Southeast Asia.

The administration believes that additional military aid for Cambodia is necessary for the survival of the Lon Nol government, which once again is confronted by a dry-season offensive by the Communist-supported insurgent forces.

But it is far from clear that the Congress, particularly the House with its enlarged Democratic majority, would approve additional aid.

As he studied the election returns, a liberal lobbyist with close connections with the Democratic members proclaimed: "This is the Congress that is going to get us out of Southeast Asia financially."

In what was regarded as a portent of a changing congressional attitude on future assistance to Southeast Asia, the House last month accepted an amendment by Rep. Silvio Conte, a moderate Republican from Massachusetts, setting a \$200-million ceiling on military aid to Cambodia this fiscal year. The administration had requested \$383.5 million, or about the level of aid provided in the preceding fiscal year.

The Conte amendment was incorporated in a foreign-aid authorization bill approved by Congress along with a limitation specifying that the President could transfer only \$75 million in an emergency fund of the military aid program to Cambodia.

Of the \$200 million authorized by Congress, all but a few million dollars has been spent by the Defense Department, which had been proceeding on the assumption that Congress would approve a larger sum. The military aid has gone largely for the purchase of ammunition for Cambodia, some of which is still destined for Cambodia.

President Ford, according to officials, is prepared to shift \$75 million in emergency funds to Cambodia in the near future. But beyond that, the Defense Department sees a need for another \$100 million to \$150 million in military aid for Cambodia to get through the fiscal year that ends June 30.

**Running Out of Bullets**

With \$75 million, "we are going to run out of bullets in April, based on the current level of fighting," an official said. To keep the aid going through the remainder of the fiscal year as well as maintain some supplies flowing, therefore, the Pentagon believes it will need additional funds from Congress.

The immediate situation is regarded as more serious in Cambodia than in South Vietnam, whose military aid program also was sharply cut by Congress from the \$1.4 billion requested by the administration to \$700 million. Yet the military aid programs for the two countries have become intertwined politically as the administration seeks a decision it hopes it can sell to Congress.

One of the questions being debated by the administration is whether to join requests for supplemental funds for Cambodia and South Vietnam as part of a policy challenge to Congress on a continuing American commitment to support the two countries, or whether such a joining might complicate efforts to get congressional approval for additional aid to Cambodia.

So long as North Vietnam does not launch a countrywide offensive and commit its reserve divisions—a possibility still regarded as unlikely this year by Pentagon analysts—the Defense Department believes that South Vietnam can get along on the \$700 million in aid, although by the end of the fiscal year its forces would be down to a 30-day supply of equipment and weapons.

In Cambodia, in contrast, the Defense Department is literally running out of funds to support the Cambodian forces in the fighting that is expected to run through the first part of May when the rains begin.

Since the rebels began their offensive on Jan. 1, the Cambodian forces, following the doctrine of heavy firepower learned from American advisers, have been expending ammunition at the rate of 340 tons a day.

To a large extent, defense officials believe this concentration on firepower is dictated by the diversionary tactics of the rebels, who appear intent on tying down the Cambodian forces while keeping considerable troops in reserve. At the same time, Pentagon officials point out that the ammunition being expended at about half the rate as in last year's campaign, with the result that the Cambodian forces are suffering higher casualties.

**Bonn Urges Peace Talks**

BOON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The German government today called for renewed peace talks in Vietnam and said it was watching the latest military developments there with great concern.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told a news conference that the talks should be based on the 1973 Vietnam cease-fire accord, which the Bonn government still considers a viable instrument towards peace in Vietnam.

**Tourist Slain in Italy**

VITULANO, Italy, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A bullet in this seaside town shot dead a tourist who had parked his car in front of the builder's villa, police said yesterday.

## Orders 'Enforcement Action'

## AEC Discovers 3 Violations, None Held Serious, at A-Plan.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that it had discovered three instances of noncompliance with AEC regulations at the Kerr-McGee Corporation's plutonium plant at Crescent, Okla., but that none of the violations posed a hazard to workers or the public.

AEC inspectors investigated 39 allegations made against the Kerr-McGee facility by local members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union. In a summary of the investigators' report, the AEC said only two of the union allegations were substantiated and a third instance of noncompliance was found which had not been listed by the union.

In the last four years, the AEC has reported 73 persons contaminated with plutonium in 16 separate instances at the plant. There have been no fatalities.

The AEC said the three items involved two occurrences in which the amount of plutonium allowed in a specific work area was exceeded and another instance of a problem with processing equipment.

**'Enforcement Action'**

The report said, "Enforcement action will be taken by the AEC against Kerr-McGee concerning these items."

Jan Strassman, public information officer of the AEC's Chicago office, said he did not know what enforcement action would be taken. He said it could range from a simple order for the company to submit plans for action to correct the situation to a fine or suspension of the license to operate the plant.

AEC investigators said they found that on May 18 and 18, 1974, operational errors led to contamination of an area of the plant and the situation "could have posed a critical problem."

Mr. Strassman said this meant there was "too much radioactive material in one place," which could "ultimately be brought about a critical situation."

**No Threat Seen**

But he said that in the judgment of AEC investigators, the incident posed no threat to workers or the public.

The report said Kerr-McGee officials failed to notify the AEC regulatory operations office of the situation, as required. But the union's local chairman, Jack Tice, said union leaders were in "strong disagreement" with many of the AEC conclusions and would take the matter to union headquarters in Denver to request further investigation.

**No Evidence**

The AEC said in a report released Monday that an investigation of the radiation contamination of a Kerr-McGee laboratory employee, Karen Silkwood, uncovered "no evidence of any incident for accident at the Kerr-McGee facility" which would have accounted for Miss Silkwood's contamination.

The 28-year-old technician died in an auto accident Nov. 13, eight days after the first reported being contaminated. At the time of her death, she reportedly was on her way to meet a New York Times reporter and a representative of the international union.

After her death, the union hired a private investigator and suggested that the auto mishap may not have been accidental. However, police ruled it was.

**Strike Averted In U.S. Refineries**

DENVER, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union said today that negotiations with oil companies would proceed in hopes of avoiding a nationwide strike. He asked refinery workers to avoid walkouts in Texas and California.

About 400 contracts with major and independent producers expired at midnight yesterday but OCAW President A. F. Grosvont, at union headquarters here, said negotiations would continue for at least one more day.

Meanwhile, 6,000 workers struck Gulf and Vespco plants in Port Arthur, Texas, and others partially struck the Standard Oil Co. refinery at El Segundo, Calif., the largest refinery on the West Coast.

Mr. Grosvont, who has the power to call a strike, said all 60,000 members said the local strikes were not authorized.

**Grenade Blasts Office Of USIS in Ethiopia**

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A hand grenade shattered a display window at the United States Information Service offices in the center of Addis Ababa tonight. It was one of three explosions in the Ethiopian capital, residents said. They said there were no casualties in the explosions.

The other explosions occurred on the ring road circling Addis Ababa.

**Austrian-Czech Ties**

VIENNA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Austria and Czechoslovakia today announced an agreement to raise their diplomatic relations to full embassy level.

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## The Clemency Program

To judge by the numbers of participants, President Ford's Vietnam clemency program has failed. Since September, only 890 of 90,000 convicted draft offenders, 167 of 6,300 men sought for draft evasion, and 2,627 of 13,000 deserters, have come forward to take an oath of allegiance and perform alternate civilian service in order to win clemency. To attract more draft offenders before the clemency program expires on Jan. 31, the President's Clemency Review Board, which handles their cases, has launched a nationwide media campaign to publicize the program and deadline. The Justice Department, which handles cases of men sought for draft evasion, and the Defense Department, which treats military deserters, are making no similar effort.

The media campaign is based on the premise that lack of awareness and information has kept men from seeking clemency. But the terms of the clemency, in the would-be participants' eyes, is surely a deeper explanation. For instance, for draft offenders to endure the rigors of alternate service for a pardon that does not erase the conviction, as only amnesty would have, hardly seems worth the trouble. For draft-evasion suspects to do alternate service in order to have charges dropped—when such charges are being only intermittently and weakly prosecuted, if at all, anyway—may also seem to be similarly unappealing. For military deserters to perform alternate service in order to change a tainted undesirable discharge into a still-tainted clemency discharge is questionable in the same way. In addition, many violators whose acts were founded on moral objections to the Vietnam war have equated the requirements for an oath of allegiance and alternate service as an unacceptable surrender of principle. Bureaucratic encumbrances have also surely played a role.

If the clemency program has meant little to most of the individuals to whom it was proposed then it has nonetheless had other

effects in the society at large. The program created at the time an impression of personal good faith on the part of President Ford, who was seen to be acting with mercy towards a group of citizens whom his predecessor had cast into darkness. And it has all but completely removed the amnesty issue from public and political debate.

We ask, however, if the matter should be left there. For we believe there are persuasive reasons, even if there are not the same powerful pressures, for Mr. Ford to turn his attention again to the matter of clemency. Suppose that last September Mr. Ford had predicted that his clemency offer would be accepted by one, two and 20 per cent, respectively, of those in the three categories of a Vietnam violator. The offer would have been instantly denounced as a sham. Given the difficulties of designing a fair and effective program, rather than just making a magnanimous gesture, it is no reflection on either Mr. Ford's good faith or his drafting skill that the program he came up with was so unappealing to the individuals supposedly intended to benefit from it. But it would be a reflection on him now if he did not treat the experience of the last four months as an experiment—and an argument for drawing up a better program.

By "better" we do not mean a program that will induce the "return to the mainstream of American society," in Mr. Ford's phrase, of all or most of the violators. No conceivable government offer could satisfy all of them. And many of them have their own personal reasons to live with the decisions they took in the Vietnam years. We feel, nonetheless, that some refinements in the program, born of the experience of the past four months, would accomplish a considerably greater measure of the "reconciliation" which was promised in the September rhetoric.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Trade Woes and Sen. Jackson

To no one's surprise, the Russians are not knocking under to the conditions written into the Trade and Export-Import Bank Bills. They have served notice that, since the United States has not fulfilled its pledge in the 1972 Soviet-American trade agreement to make trade unconditional, they are released from the obligations they undertook in that agreement. So they are not making annual payments on their \$750 million Lend-Lease debt, and they warn they will not try to expand trade beyond the modest billion-dollar-a-year rate of the last three years. Only if the United States detaches trade from emigration and removes ceilings on Ex-Im Bank credits, the Kremlin now grimly says, will it move ahead.

Well, Moscow has a point. How could a proud sovereign state fail to wish to show its irritations at the new trade conditions? In negotiating the 1972 agreement, Washington hoped, as Secretary of State William Rogers said at the time, "to insure that today's commercial triumphs would not become tomorrow's political irritants." But it is just as well to recognize that East-West trade is inseparable from politics. In volume it is small: in 1973, this country's trade with Russia was \$1.18 billion, with Canada \$32 billion, with Japan \$18 billion. For both great powers, trade has never been more than a political barometer. Economically, both states have alternatives. Only politically is their commerce meaningful.

But this is precisely why the new trade situation is worrisome. It suggests on both sides, not a crippling, but an encumbering of the prospects for improved relations on a broad front. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's anxieties may be too dark; he told Business Week the new restrictions have "deprived the United States of important and maybe fundamental leverage." This does not take into full account, we submit, the possibilities for negotiating with Congress to

raise the credit ceilings to meaningful levels and for quietly impressing on the Russians the reluctance many Americans have about investing public money in large energy projects in foreign and politically changeable lands. Not just the American political scene but the world economic scene, after all, has changed greatly since the upbeat days in which the trade agreement was written in 1972. Still, there are grounds enough for being nervous about this latest turn. The process of détente is not yet so deeply rooted that its steady growth is assured. No one can see how many yanks the young plant can endure.

We have the feeling that nervousness about the overall future of Soviet-American relations, and not just pique at the trade amendments, is what now almost most troubles the Kremlin's advocates of détente. In this connection, perhaps the most important need at this point is for Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., the country's leading skeptic on détente, to step back a pace and give the process a decent chance. Mr. Jackson has an unerring and unhappy knack of diluting grand causes, such as human rights or national security, by political overkill. His presidential ambitions seem to tempt him to hang tough on Soviet-related issues and to stir people's anxieties and fears for political as well as serious ends. When Sen. Jackson first introduced his amendment on Jewish emigration, the monthly totals were around 3,000; through the several years of his agitation, the totals have declined. We do not say the impetus he supplied has not been useful but the essence of political leadership is knowing when to ease off. It is the spectacle of an American populace stirred to excessive toughness by Sen. Jackson and others of his persuasion that now looms over détente.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Angolan Breakthrough

With help from President Kenyatta in Kenya, three Angolan liberation movements, long at bitter odds, have finally hammered out a common platform for negotiating the territory's political future with Portugal. If adhered to, the agreement will immeasurably improve the chances for Angola's orderly transition to independence, probably before the end of 1975, and enhance prospects for peaceful political evolution elsewhere in southern Africa.

An immediate result will be the start of negotiations later this week with Portuguese officials who have been marking time, waiting for the Africans to come together. The coalescing of groups that together claim to represent more than five million blacks—90 per cent of Angola's population—should end speculation about an attempt at a unilateral seizure of independence organized by some among the territory's 400,000 whites.

The three organizations warn against any attempt to detach oil-rich Cabinda, separated from the rest of the country by the Congo River; they emphasize that the enclave is "an integral and inalienable part of Angola." Yet, these African leaders hold out a welcome to whites to stay on as citizens of an independent Angola, and promise to build a "just and democratic society," free of ethnic, racial, and religious discrimination.

Divisions among the Angolan liberation movements have been tribal as well as ideological. If they can now cooperate in a transitional coalition government they will set a good example for other African states beset by similar problems. Their agreement in any event constitutes another warning to the white governments in Rhodesia and South Africa that self-determination and majority rule cannot be postponed forever.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 9, 1900

LONDON—The mild, moist weather continues, and with it, says the Daily Mail, influenza flourishes. It has become difficult to provide nurses for all the patients. The disease is very widespread, and the only consolation is that it is not as fatal as some previous epidemics have been, notably the very severe one in the winter of 1902.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1925

LOS ANGELES—Gloria Swanson, the former Mack Sennett bathing beauty, who within a very few years has become one of the highest-paid film stars, was divorced here today by her second husband, Herbert K. Sornblom, on a charge of neglect. Miss Swanson is now in Paris and there is some talk that she might marry a French nobleman.



## Brezhnev's Political Malaise

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The intermittent debate among intelligence experts about the strength of Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev's position in the Kremlin has suddenly come alive with reports of his illness and speculation about his possible departure from the scene.

All he needs to do is to make a few public appearances, give a calculated impression of health and vigor, perhaps by posing for photographs during a hunting holiday, and the debate will be stilled once again.

But the issue is a real one, and it will not go away.

Some analysts dismiss the recent reports of Brezhnev's political weakness but accept the reports of his illness, which are too solidly based to be ignored.

### Needs to Rest

The cancellation of his visit to Egypt was only the latest of many incidents pointing in this direction. Although he appeared vigorous enough at the Vladivostok meeting, Americans who have usually attended the summits have noticed that he needs to rest between meetings, particularly when the going gets tough. He has often looked ill and tired, as during his recent visit to France, when he had to cancel some of his engagements owing to fatigue.

A growing number of visitors to Moscow have been told, at the last moment, that they could not see Mr. Brezhnev after all because he was not well—ranging from Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., to official delegations from Iraq and Sri Lanka. When the weather turned bad during the annual November parade, the traditional civilian march-past was cancelled so that—according to some reports—Brezhnev should not have to stay out in the cold for several hours.

All this, in the view of some analysts, is reason enough to accept the cancellation of the visit to Egypt at its face value, and to dismiss the talk of Brezhnev's political vulnerability as the product of the Moscow rumor mill. But others, who have in the past consistently rejected the argument that Brezhnev's position in the Kremlin was threatened, are now beginning to shift, somewhat uneasily, to a more open-minded view. As is customary in bureaucratic debates of this kind, they are moving to new positions so that they should be able to say that they have guessed right—better late than never—if anything should happen. But this gradual movement of opinion is in itself an indication that the signs from Moscow are being taken more and more seriously.

### Denial

Thus when the Kremlin recently denied that it had given Henry Kissinger any assurances about the emigration of Jews, the general view was that this had been

timed to coincide with the passing of the trade bill in Congress in order to register formally in Washington the Soviet objection to the terms of the Jackson amendment. Now, however, there is a greater inclination to accept the evidence which suggested that Brezhnev was under pressure from hardliners in Moscow for making too many concessions on the issue. The Kremlin denial, conveyed through the release of an earlier letter to Kissinger, is now seen as being addressed not only to Washington but also as a defensive move on Brezhnev's part, to show to his domestic critics that he had not given too much away.

The cancellation of the visit to Egypt came only after Brezhnev had sent an urgent letter to Cairo, which caused Egypt's foreign and war ministers to rush to Moscow. If the message had only said that Brezhnev was ill, Sadat might have been expected to send Egypt's best doctors to Moscow, not his top cabinet ministers. But what Brezhnev's message evidently said was that the terms on which his Cairo visit had been originally agreed now had to be suddenly changed.

The earlier growing references to the visit in the Soviet press suggested that the terms had indeed been agreed, at least in general outline, and that the visit was being played up as a success even in advance. But the resumption of Soviet arms deliveries to Egypt, which had by all accounts, also been agreed upon in advance, was now being made conditional on the acceptance of large numbers of Soviet military advisers. Brezhnev knew that this condition was unacceptable to Sadat, and that to insist on it was to put the success of his visit at risk.

But the Soviet military, whom Sadat had expelled from Egypt, wanted him to wipe out this insult. Also, being cautious men, as the military usually are, they wanted to be in a position to control the use of the arms given to Egypt. If the Soviet military are to be involved in hostilities—as they may be involved in the Middle East through the presence of Soviet troops in Syria—they want to be in a position to make their own decisions, rather than to have them dictated by Sadat.

### Overruled

These objections, which must have been put to Brezhnev when the arrangements for his Cairo visit first came up for discussion in the Kremlin, were evidently overruled by him—or there would have been no announcement of the visit. However, the progressive deterioration of Brezhnev's health, evident in the repeated cancellation of his meetings with foreign notables and the weakening of his political position, evident in the maneuvering around the Jewish emigration question, made it possible for his challengers to reopen the issue of the

visit to Cairo—and to cancel it when Sadat refused to meet their terms.

Both sides have sought to preserve appearances, because it is in their interest to do so. It is better from both Cairo's and Moscow's point of view that the quarrel should not come into the open. It seems that some Soviet arms will be given to Egypt, but not in the amounts or types it wanted.

As for the quarrel in the Kremlin, the cancellation of the Cairo visit and Brezhnev's "defensive" denial in the matter of Jewish emigration are but the latest moves in a struggle, over major issues of policy which has been in progress for some years. The new element is the steady deterioration in Brezhnev's health, for this has now reached the point at which it would affect the outcome of the struggle.

WASHINGTON—Sad is what you have to feel about the blue ribbon panel established by President Ford to look into the latest charges against the CIA, for the right presidential commission offered a chance to restore morale to government and balance to public opinion.

But Mr. Ford has selected a group whose composition is wrong in age, experience and political bias. He has contrived to put together a commission lacking in both expertise and believability, and he has managed that considerable feat more by ineptitude than the dirty motive of wanting to protect the CIA.

A presidential commission was the right way to deal with the charge of domestic spying for one obvious reason. A public inured to official lying by Watergate and Vietnam had no confidence that the regular institutions of government could clean up the agency.

### Basic Rules

Once it was clear that a presidential commission was the right forum for dealing with the matter, certain basic rules of commissionship came into play. A cardinal rule is that the membership include some professional expertise in the subject under examination. Thus the violence commission included a police chief, and several judges and district attorneys.

Another rule is that the membership be broadly representative of the society as a whole, with special emphasis on groups with big stakes in the subject of controversy. In particular it has been considered good form to include respected legislators, the better to head off partisan inquiries by the Congress. Thus Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Nebr., represented the conservative outlook on the violence commission, while Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., was there to express the viewpoint of blacks and liberals.

In the case of the panel on the CIA, there were some special considerations. Important national secrets are at stake, and the stuff involved is a proven headline grabber. So there was reason to be specially concerned to have on the panel responsible persons able to keep secrets and respect lines of inquiry drawn by the President.

President Ford was apparently mesmerized by that consideration. The one thing that can be

### Some Optimism for '75

## The Threshold Year

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK—The turn of the year takes men and nations to the fourth quarter as well as to the final quarter pole of the 20th century. It's stock-taking time and a wild horse race.

At few moments in the narrative of civilized mankind has there been such a strong link between personal and national destinies. Little second-quarter talk from the early 1930s is heard nowadays about making it by individual grit and non-governmental interference alone; the bottom line on employment, growth, energy and taxes is being written in Washington. Survival against scourges of starvation, inflation and war depends to a great extent on government initiatives at home and international cooperation on productivity and population, the environment and disarmament.

"Isn't it great, dear," the happy cliff dweller in a cartoon tells his wife in the Jan. 6 issue of The New Yorker. "They've got 1,320 missiles with MIRVs, and we've got 1,320 missiles with MIRVs."

### Mutual Terror

Détente by mutual terror must be better than none at all, yet the price of survival in 1975 is frightening: U.S. defense spending, \$85 billion, Soviet Union, \$70 billion; U.S. armed forces, 2.2 million, Soviet Union, 3.5 million; U.S. strategic nuclear weapons, 8,000, Soviet Union, 2,800. Not to mention the other members of the club and the fallout countries in between. It is impossible to separate the cost and effort behind these arsenals from the unsolved economic and social burdens of faltering societies, East and West.

After the trauma of Watergate and the unannounced departure of men who had broken their constitutional oaths, fresh opportunities await the President and Vice-President. Crisis can be a greater spur to action than a popular mandate. Before the 1976 Bicentennial and the 1977 inaugural, a course must be charted on human progress, prosperity and peace.

The admonitions of a new year appear less menacing when regarded through the aperture of the past. It is enlightening to look over some of the issues that were being discussed in the press exactly 100 years ago. President Grant's second administration was not exactly a high-water mark of public morality in the United States. It was a Gilded Age for the few. Government served special interests; the economy was in a depressed state. The problems were not altogether unfamiliar.

### Why Go Abroad?

The only civilization worth emulating was across the North Atlantic. Why, the editors wondered, do people go abroad to spend their money in Europe? "Because there is more to be seen there and because they can

secure comforts which are not obtainable here." Europe, it seemed, worked harder; Americans, and there were predictions about the decline of the industry in the United States. "So much we shall owe to the hour laws, Communism, dogism, and other pernicious growths of our present civilization."

A few familiar lamentations showed greater presence on part of the gloomy editors. In 1875 there was awareness that pollution was ruining Manhattan's waters; "it is now unmistakable evidence that our magnificent harbor has been seriously injured by the foreign matter swept in from the city and Hudson River. The bill to stop throwing it into the harbor, now before state legislature, is one step in the right direction." And rapid-transit steamships were forgotten: "Brooklyn has a bridge is finished there will be a new impulse to draw our way away. Rapid transit on Manhattan Island would immediately kindle new life here."

One could still cross the Brooklyn Bridge, though not held by ferry as Walk Whitman but there was little else to nostalgic about—in national—when the third quarter of 20th century began. The war was developing. Technology was improving; so was the powder. Mankind lived on razor's edge; when World War I drifted into the Vietnam—the words of Tacitus to his low-Romans applied: "When make a wilderness, they are peace."

The Atomic Age and the 8th Age coincided dramatically. It is the most breathtaking scene since man's first lighted campfire on the moon. In the fourth quarter of the 20th century, from the United States, common sense from the 50s and 60s will link up in a MIRVless in wilderness. It happens Out There is bound to have peaceful implications on scratched and warlike earth.

### An Awareness

Yearly measurements have certain artificiality, especially when historians put ages or on them. Better to call 1975 threshold year, with a degree of optimism and yet an awareness of the dangers, put by Prospero in "The Tempest":

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gulls' palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
Yea, all which it inherit, dissolve  
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,  
Leave not a rack behind.

Only thereafter would Shylock let in some light bying that we are such stuff dreams are made on.

## 'A Sad Commission'

By Joseph Kraft

said for his eight-man panel is that its members are responsible persons who are not going to blow secret information.

### Moved Slowly

But the other basic rules of commissionship are defied. The President moved so slowly in deciding to form the commission that congressional committees got off the mark first. Finding that he was unable to head off all congressional investigations, Mr. Ford decided not to take any congressional figures at all. That virtually guarantees that whatever the commission does, the Congress will upstage and redo in a blaze of publicity.

Neither has any single member of the commission any experience of how intelligence is generated. In trying to penetrate a highly specialized and arcane way of life, full of persons trained to lie, the committee will be virtually helpless.

Finally, the commission is devoid of inner balance and gives specially short shrift to those who seem to have been victimized by the illegitimate activities of the CIA. There is not a single prominent opponent of the Vietnam war on the commission. Neither is there a person connected with the press, which did so much to free the issue.

To be sure, Erwin Griswold, the former solicitor general and dean of the Harvard Law School, has been worried about breaches of the Bill of Rights long before it became fashionable. But his

courageous work on such matters as the Fifth Amendment is widely unknown to people under who are now forcing the pace questions of individual rights. That age factor tells against the whole commission which counts as its young member Lane Kirkland, the treasury treasurer of the AFL—

who is 52.

### Cynical Beliefs

Indeed, for the group which most suspicious of the CIA, which must needs be persuaded of the integrity of commission, its composition confirms their most cynical beliefs. Chairman Nelson Rockefeller is known to them as unregenerate cold warrior, an ambitious pol who despises wants to be president.

Ronald Reagan is known to them as an unregenerate twister with a contempt for science and civil liberties would also like to be president. The other members come at as Establishment fuddy-duddy with a high pain threshold questions of justice and more. It is difficult to see, in conditions, how the commission can do any good at all. Best he moved so slowly, best was out of touch with the range of national opinion; because he had only dim notions with the country's of talent, Mr. Ford has met a precious opportunity to the terrible doubts which continue to eat away at the nat-

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de \$200,000  
R.O. Paris No 12 B 1112 21 Rue de Berry  
Tel.: 2-30-40 Telex: 34890 Herald Paris Cable: Herald Paris  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Trauer  
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## Tanker Spill Is Contained At Singapore

Oil Slicks Menace Malaysia, Sumatra

SINGAPORE, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Officials said today that the 10-mile-long slick of oil that seeped from the grounded Japanese tanker Showa Maru had been contained near Singapore, but still threatened the beaches of two other nations.

"The majority of craft involved in the anti-pollution operation around Singapore have returned to base," a Port of Singapore Authority spokesman said.

A salvage firm started pumping oil from the 116,136-ton Showa Maru to a smaller tanker in an attempt to refloat the stricken vessel, grounded on rocks and coral reefs five miles south of Singapore harbor since Monday.

Port authority spokesmen said that they were not sure whether oil was still seeping from three ruptured tanks aboard the Showa Maru, bound from the Persian Gulf to Japan with a cargo of crude oil when it ran aground.

The port authority spokesman said that anti-pollution operations were mostly confined to the port area. They said that the million gallons of oil that leaked from the tanker and threatened to pollute the west coast of Singapore have been dispersed and only small patches remain along the western edge of the port.

The spokesman added, however, that the northwesterly currents may carry other oil slicks that separated from the main spill into the Strait of Malacca, threatening the southwestern coast of Malaysia and the northern coast of Sumatra, Indonesia.

## French Sentence 2 Soldiers After Reform March

MARSEILLE, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A military court tonight found two French soldiers guilty of indiscipline and acquitted a third following a trial which the leftist opposition says shows an urgent need for reforms in the armed forces.

The three soldiers were accused of being the leaders of a demonstration last September, when about 200 troops in uniform marched through the streets of the southern garrison town of Draguignan, shouting slogans against racism and demanding better treatment.

The two soldiers found guilty were sentenced to a year's imprisonment of which eight months were suspended. With pretrial detention counted toward their sentences, both will be freed in three or four days.

The September march followed the publication of a petition signed by about 5,000 conscripts calling for more pay, more leave, better living conditions and less harsh discipline.

The Communist and Socialist parties have called for reforms in the military and other leftist groups have carried out an often virulent anti-military campaign.

## Italian Islanders All at Sea Over Bad Boat Service

LAMPEDUSA, Italy, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Until they had to go without bread for Christmas, the 4,500 inhabitants of the Mediterranean islands of Lampedusa and Linosa tolerated poor shipping links with Sicily.

The lack of bread, however, led to a 24-hour strike Saturday, with participants demanding improvement of the 1,000-ton weekly cargo deliveries from Sicily, 135 miles to the northeast.

Two thousand demonstrators marched through Lampedusa and a dozen fishing boats surrounded the old steamer Vittore Carpaccio to prevent it from docking. It eventually sailed back to Sicily—perhaps at its maximum speed of 11 knots.

"We don't want to see that ship ever again," Mayor Giovanni Battista Pollicarini said. He said that the 1,000-ton ship must be replaced by a ship twice as large and fast and able to sail in any weather.

Storms had confined the Vittore Carpaccio to port over Christmas, leaving Lampedusa and Linosa without bread for three days until Sicilian authorities flew in some flour.

## Greeks Are Urged To Cut Chatter

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (AP).—Greeks hold the world record for telephone gossiping, according to the director of the Greek Telecommunications Organization. He appealed to the "patriotism" of the Greeks in urging them to cut down their conversations in order to improve service.

"If today we have had-quality telephone networks, it is due to a great extent to our extensive gossiping over the phone, which exceeds in time not only the average in Europe and America, but of the whole world," Michael Petropoulos said at a press conference.

He said the fault was because no time limit or added fee is imposed in Greece for local phone calls. One may speak all day for one drachma (5 cents).



WINTER SCENE—Corn stalks stand in a snow-covered field in upstate New York.

## Police in Ireland Arrest a Top IRA Leader

DUBLIN, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The police today arrested the Irish Republican Army leader alleged to have organized the pre-Christmas bomb attacks in London and other English cities. The IRA responded with a warning that this could endanger the current cease-fire.

A police spokesman said deputy IRA commander Kevin Mallon, 31, offered no resistance when policemen raided a private home in the Foxrock suburb south of Dublin. He was taken away to Bridewell Prison for questioning under heavy guard.

Mr. Mallon is said by British authorities to be the IRA's top explosives expert, responsible for the deaths of dozens of troops in Northern Ireland as well as for planning the bombings that killed 27 persons in England prior to the holiday truce.

The IRA-initiated truce has been extended until next Wednesday, but following Mallon's arrest, the leader of the political wing of the outlawed organization here said that it was now endangered.

"This action endangers the present fragile peace," Rory O'Brady said. "The arrest of Kevin Mallon is further evidence of the Dublin government's bad faith."

The arrest was a breakthrough for British and Northern Ireland authorities who had named Mr. Mallon as one of their most wanted men. With 18 others, he blasted his way with explosives out of Portlaoise Prison last August.

It was his second prison escape in an IRA career that spans 20 years. In 1973 a hijacked helicopter was used to pick him and several others up from a yard inside Mountjoy Prison.

Scotland Yard launched a nationwide hunt for him in Britain in December when he was thought to have slipped into the country. He was captured in a car in disguise to plot more attacks.

Officially entitled deputy chief of staff of the IRA army council, Mr. Mallon is a hardliner who IRA sources said opposed the extension of the cease-fire past Jan. 2 but who yielded to give the British government more time.

The IRA seeks the end to the policy of detention without trial in Northern Ireland, a British statement of intent to withdraw its 16,000 troops from the province and eventually the reunification of Ireland.

Following the extension of the cease-fire, the IRA said progress would have to be made toward a permanent peace if there was to be another extension.

Mr. Mallon was one of the IRA officials who met with four Protestant churchmen last month to negotiate the cease-fire and discuss how it could lead to a settlement. The police raided the meeting site two hours too late to catch him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Evelyn Ross, 38, an actress, died Monday. Miss Ross, who specialized in comedy roles, appeared on the London and Paris stage before World War II.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Encho Stalkov, 73, a Bulgarian Communist who played a leading role in press and cultural affairs until the mid-1960s, died Sunday, the Bulgarian news agency, BTA, reported yesterday.

Mr. Stalkov was a full member of the party's Central Committee from 1955 to 1971, with a short break in the 1940s, and was in the Politburo from 1964 to 1971.

He also spent periods as head of the party's Propaganda and Agitation Department and as a Central Committee secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—British Home Secretary Roy Jenkins visited City Hall yesterday and was informed that the city flag was being modified to reflect New York's Dutch settlement rather than its British conquest.

"It's purely historical," commented Paul O'Dwyer, council president, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. O'Dwyer introduced the measure changing the date on the flag from 1664 to 1625.

"Oh really," Mr. Jenkins replied, "you've moved it back a bit."

The old date—1664—marks the year the British captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch and renamed the colony New York. Mr. Jenkins is on a 10-day visit to the United States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Kenneth East, a senior career diplomat, will be Britain's new ambassador to Iceland, starting in April, the Foreign Office announced today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Supreme Court of Appeal rejected today an appeal to quash an arrest warrant against Gen. Vito Miceli, Italy's former military intelligence chief, on charges of plotting an armed insurrection against the state.

The court ruled that the first warrant issued by Padua Magistrate Giovanni Tamburino Oct. 31 failed to justify the charges, but a second issued the next day contained sufficient justification. The court ordered the two combined.

Gen. Miceli was one of 36 suspects ordered arrested by magistrates in Padua and Turin investigating alleged rightist plots by military and industrial leaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Ford said today that he is nominating Betty Murphy to be the first woman member of the National Labor Relations Board and said he would designate her chairman if she is confirmed by the Senate.

## Riddle of the Middle Of the Nation of France

By Elias Antar

BRUERE—ALLIACHAMPS, France (AP).—The center of France is not in the region of its pumpered belly but is a pitted stone column at the crossroads of this farming village.

But wait, it could also be a neat eight-foot-tall marker topped by a French flag at the side of a country road over at Sauls-le-Potier.

Tell that to the mayor of nearby Vesudun and he waxes indignant. The center of the country, he says, has been scientifically established near his village—right where he has erected a metal sign saying so.

The dispute over the center of France has been going on for some years now. The three villages are about 200 miles south of Paris and within 12 miles of each other. But little things mean a lot, especially when prestige is involved.

Nimble Government

The government has nimblely avoided stepping on any toes. Relying on the learned advice of the Geographic and Historical Society, it has ruled that the geographical center of this 212,818-square-mile land cannot be accurately determined and thus it cannot verify any claims.

Most of the time, the rival villages are content to issue postcards of their respective markers and otherwise keep the dispute dormant.

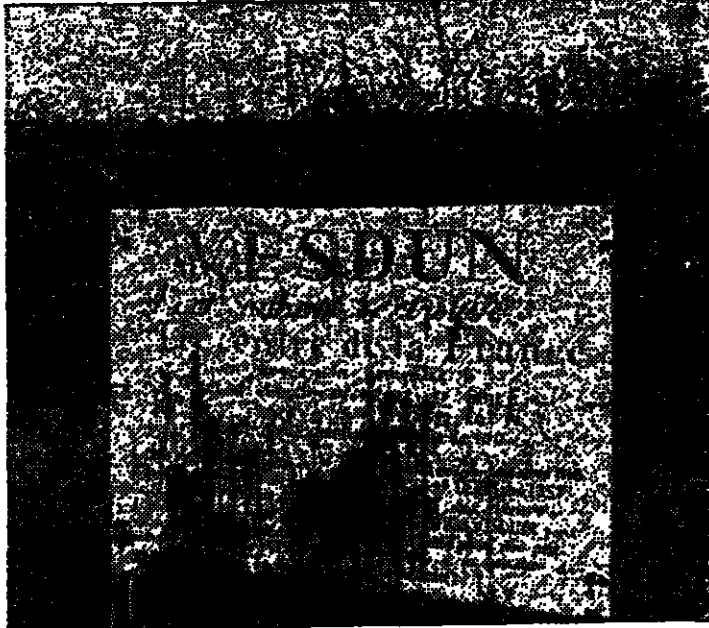
The three mayors even claim to have had an occasional drink together, although few witnesses of such an event can be found. "The quarrel flares up again whenever one of us tries to insert his claim in official tourist brochures," Jean-Marie Dumontin, mayor of Vesudun, said. "Also, whenever there is a car rally coming through the region, we all exert efforts to pull it into our respective villages and designate the stop as the center of France."

More Scientific

The column in this village of 700 people dates from ancient times and once marked the intersection of three Roman roads. Villagers, when pressed, may acknowledge that its claim to be the center of the country is based merely on tradition.

The marker at Sauls-le-Potier is said to have a more scientific origin, but nevertheless the inscription is written in the conditional. "It would be here that the calculations of the eminent mathematician and astronomer, the Abbot Theophile Moroux (1867-1964) reportedly determined to be the geographical center of France," it says modestly.

The rusting metal sign near Vesudun, however, leaves no room for doubt. "This is the center of France," it says, and briefly lists the geographical data that back the claim.



Sign in Vesudun, France, field marking nation's 'center.'

A coal-mining engineer in the north of France calculated the center of the country as a point on a cardboard cutout of the national map resting horizontally. It turned out to be Vesudun.

When some scientists objected that this did not take into account such pubescent as the Alps, for instance, the engineer went back to his slide rule.

He sent Mr. Dumontin a map showing that no less than 23 lines stretching across a map of the country intersected at Vesudun. But the government's ex-

perts said France's borders were too irregular for this to be accurate.

"We had planned to erect a stone column costing \$5,000 francs," Mr. Dumontin said sadly. It would have been crowned with a cock, the national symbol of France. But without government sanction, the plan was dropped.

The three villages carefully ignore Corsica when they claim to be the center of France. To include the island 150 miles off the southern coast in the computations would displace the center just seven miles—but away from all three villages.

## OPERA IN MUNICH

## More Than Enough Reason for a 'Fledermaus'

By David Stevens

MUNICH, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Give or take a few moments, "Die Fledermaus" is 100 years old and Johann Strauss the Younger would be 160, and since this most durable operetta is a traditional New Year's caper anyway, the Bavarian State Opera had more than enough reason to put on the luxurious revival that has just opened here.

Luxurious, first of all, musically, for in this part of the world "Fledermaus" is considered a proper employment for artists who spend most of their time engaged in presumably more serious things. A lot of dubious champagne cork popping ensues, but the real shift was coming from the orchestra pit, where Carlos Kleiber was in charge.

He conducted, and the Munich orchestra played, with fire and finesse, building to climaxes with restraint and a sure sense of Straussian rubato, and pacing everyone so that the Act II finale was the climax it is meant to be.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen's sets were applauded throughout the first two acts. The Eisenstein residence was a model of heavy, turn-of-the-century bourgeois opulence (a large-horned cylinder record player against the wall was a period-fitting touch), while at Prince Orlofsky's the revolving stage was used to fine effect to move the action from an overstuffed, caryatid-laden salon into a vast dining hall with a semi-circular table. A clock over the head moved at just the right pace to get from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., the witching hour for all the fake nobility and other spurious personages.

Prison Anteroom

His Act III set was no less effective—a prison anteroom that was an antiseptically crummy white officially hangout; the dingy truth behind the glossy

facade of the first two acts; the perfect place for the morning after. No one applauded it.

The most telling thing about Otto Schenk's staging was that his finest moment came in this final act—with a superior drunk some for Heller, French, prison director Frank and Eisenstein (Valter Tann, Benno Kusche, Eberhard Wehner). He moved his troops around effectively at Orlofsky's party, too, which wound up with everyone on the floor when Eisenstein, leading a serpentine line of dancers, playfully pushed his immediate follower and put the domino effect into motion.

Schenk must be given credit, too, for the unexpected revelation of Gundula Janowitz—normally a very placid stage personality—here as a comedienne. Her disguise in Act II, in a mint-green robe and mask, half the shade of paprika, and a Magyar accent to match, was both hilarious and radiant.

She sang Rosalinde's famous Csardas splendidly and with real style, and kept the applause going for minutes by standing on a sofa, bounding and squealing with delight and blow-

ing kisses to the audience. But Schenk, who used to play Frosch now and then himself, is better with low comedy than with prodigies of bourgeois manners. Wehner did a fine headstand in jubilant anticipation of his escape, but that is not how Eisenstein would act at home.

It would be too harsh to say that Waldemar Kmentt was just playing himself in playing Alfred as a stylish but slightly over-the-hill opera tenor, but he has sung more beguilingly than he did at the second performance Saturday. Carol Malone, an American in a Vienna-Munich cast, held her own in matters of style and sang Adele's cuckoo flight with aplomb, despite being burdened with some overdone stage business. Brigitte Fassbender sang well, although not quite at home as the androgynous Orlofsky. Wolfgang Brendel was an urbane, light-voiced Falke.

In a bit of casting that is a specialty of nostalgic Munich, the veteran tenor Lorenz Fehnberger, once a leading tenor of the house, had a lot of fun as Dr. Blind, Eisenstein's incompetent lawyer.

Schenk, with Peter Weiser, was also responsible for some updating of the text, although on the whole it sounded like a new collection of not-so-new gags, liberally sprinkled with operatic references and other in jokes. The audience seemed quite pleased with it all, but remembered to give Kleiber the lion's share of bravos at the end.

At Munich's second opera house, the Theater am Gärtnerplatz, another great holiday standby has been given a new production—"Hänsel und Gretel," by the real Engelbert Humperdinck. Peter Kere's production and Hermann Scherz's sets are aimed mainly at the kids, with airborne witches and a dandy gingerbread house, and the cast performs with real involvement. The house orchestra, sometimes sounded a little anemic for the post-Wagnerian riches of the score, but on the whole played well under Wilfried Koch at Sunday's matinee. The conductor at most of the performances, incidentally, is Franz Allen, the veteran of many Broadway musical hits who is now musical director of the Gärtnerplatz.

## Wanted Too Much Money

## Panovs Answer Suit by U.S. Manager

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Panovs were answering a suit by impresario Maxim Gershinoff to compel them to appear exclusively under his management for the next two years.

The dancers were members of the Kirov Company in Leningrad. Agitation to gain them permission to emigrate to Israel brought world-wide publicity.

Both say that they are atheists, but Valery Panov is Jewish on his mother's side of the family. They finally received exit visas for Israel last summer and signed a contract with Gershinoff that last July 12. Under it, they gave five performances in Israel, but Mr. Gershinoff said that they balked at performing in the United States.

Their first performance is now scheduled for the Spectrum Arena in Philadelphia Feb. 4. It was postponed until then from December after Mr. Panov claimed that he had suffered a hip injury and could not dance for six weeks. They also have two shows scheduled for Los Angeles Feb. 6 and Feb. 8.

The dancers said in an affidavit that they were to be paid, as a team, \$10,000 for each performance and that Mr. Gershinoff was to get a 20 per cent commission.

They claimed that the impresario turned "demanding and not helpful" and when their attorney, Ellis Freedman, told them that Mr. Gershinoff expected to make money they instructed the lawyer to fire him.

U.S. Exhibition in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—An exhibition devoted to early American political history and entitled "Le Monde de Franklin et de Jefferson" opens Saturday at the Grand Palais in Paris. The show, organized under the auspices of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, will run until March 10.

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(Continued on Page 2)



## Forward Dealing Curbed Swiss Set Controls On Franc Speculation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Swiss National Bank moved late today to dampen the speculation that has driven up the value of the Swiss franc on the foreign exchange market.

After three days of relatively heavy intervention by the central bank—the first such official support in over two years and totaling \$70 million—the monetary authorities announced that they were closing a loophole through which non-residents had been able to take a position in Swiss francs and thereby the penalty charge the government reimposed last year on increases in foreign accounts.

The announcement came too late to affect today's trading, but thanks to the continued official intervention by the Swiss and West German central banks, the dollar improved.

In Zurich, the dollar rose as high as 2.555 Swiss francs before closing at 2.563—a gain of 1.4 per cent for the day. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.339 deutsche marks, up from 2.371 DM yesterday. The Bundesbank bought just under \$1 million at today's midday fixing, down from \$10 million yesterday. Trading in these two markets set the tone and the dollar gained in all other financial centers also.

The dollar, which has been weak since early last fall when U.S. interest rates began to drop, fell sharply this week in the wake of the large cut in the discount rate announced by the Federal Reserve Board on Friday.

A number of analysts believe that with the great uncertainties about the U.S. economic outlook, the dollar needs the allure of high interest rates if the oil producers and other overseas holders of dollars are to be attracted to holding the U.S. currency.

**50 Cnt Imposed**  
The new Swiss regulations require commercial banks to cut their short-term forward foreign exchange contracts with non-residents to 50 per cent of the Oct. 31 level. Short-term is defined as 10 days or less. In addition, the volume of long-term contracts will have to be cut 10 per cent below the Oct. 31 level by the end of this month.

Since November, the Swiss banks have been prevented from paying interest on foreign deposits and have been applying a penalty charge of 12 per cent a year on increases in foreign accounts. These moves were aimed at discouraging non-residents from buying francs.

However, by purchasing Swiss francs in the forward market, non-residents escaped the penalty charge. The forward market is a favorite for speculators as purchases and sales are mostly on credit.

In addition, businessmen who normally operate in the forward market, covering their exposure in a particular currency, might be less inclined to take a position in the spot market if spare cash were not readily available.

Thus, by making access to the

## Italian Workers Staying Abroad Despite Layoffs

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—The tens of thousands of Italians laid off jobs abroad have not yet returned to Italy in large numbers, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today.

However, the world recession that has led to these layoffs is likely to accelerate the steady decline in Italian emigration, a drop that intensified in 1973 and 1974, he said.

This decline has put growing pressure on the tight job market in Italy and reduced central bank foreign exchange earnings.

The official, Under Secretary Luigi Granelli, made his comments at a press conference.

Mr. Granelli said that of the 300,000 persons unemployed in West Germany, 25,000 were Italians. He also said the number of seasonal jobs available in Switzerland, of which Italians hold about half, had fallen to 150,000 from 200,000 a year ago, and an additional 30,000 to 40,000 such jobs were likely to be lost in 1975.

## Spain Car Firm Closes Factories

BARCELONA, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The management of the SEAT automobile works, Spain's biggest industrial plant, today closed down its Barcelona factories indefinitely, following months-long political wildcat strikes by its labor force of 30,000.

A company spokesman said the measure was taken when the 7,374 workers of the morning shift, back at work after a two-day lockout, refused to work. The management then ordered the workers to leave the plant and closed its doors.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Hoechst Lowers Sales Expectations

Worldwide 1974 sales of the Hoechst group should total about 21 billion deutsche marks, down from a previously anticipated 22 billion DM, chairman Rolf Sammet reports. Despite this, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals firm expects to show a very satisfactory profit for 1974, which will be substantially above the 520 million DM reported for the group in 1973. Mr. Sammet says that Hoechst should fairly certainly be able to raise its 1974 dividend from the 8.5 DM paid previously, despite the difficult trading conditions at the end of the year. Although the group expects a rise in turnover during 1975, profit will definitely not surpass the 1974 result. It is, in fact, more likely to show a decline, Mr. Sammet adds. He says this is partially due to the fact that it is more difficult to raise prices sufficiently on foreign markets, than it was during 1974.

### Daimler-Benz Share Deal Denied

Friedrich Flick AG has denied reports that it plans to sell its 40-per-cent interest in Daimler-Benz AG to Iran. A Flick spokesman says the company knows nothing of a rumored offer by the Shah of Iran to pay 2.5 billion marks for its package. Daimler-Benz says such a sale would completely contradict all information the auto company has. A spokesman for the Economics Ministry adds that the ministry has no reason to doubt the Flick denial. Late last year, Kuwait bought for an estimated 1 billion marks the 14 per cent of Daimler-Benz held by the Kuwaiti group. After the sale became known, the government began preparing legislation to require official disclosure of any sale to foreign interests of substantial portions of German companies.

### AKZO Boosts Stake in French Firm

AKZO of the Netherlands has increased its stake in Sté. Astral, a major French paint com-

pany, from 38 to 95 per cent, the Paris Stock Exchange reports. The increase follows an exchange of shares initiated last October by the Dutch concern in which it offered one share of its own stock for one of Astral's.

### St.-Gobain Cuts Spending Projects

Roger Martin, head of Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson, reports that 1975 will be a difficult year for his group despite the government's measures to stimulate the economy. Addressing a business forum, Mr. Martin disclosed that the group's capital spending projects this year will be reduced to 1.5 billion francs (\$340 million) from initial plans of 2.5 billion francs. The new figure compares with 2 billion francs spent last year. Mr. Martin added, however, that he expects Saint-Gobain to increase its spending projects next year "to meet the anticipated recovery of the economies in 1977."

### W. German Firm Buys U.S. Plant

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. says it is selling one of its plants in Warren, Ohio, to Hill & Muller, a West German metals firm. In its announcement, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, the ninth-largest U.S. steelmaker, did not disclose financial details of the sale of its Thomas strip division. It also declined to say what part of its total sales and revenue comes from the Ohio plant. The company will have 18,000 employees, 750 work at the Thomas facility, which produces cold-rolled steel used mainly in the auto and appliance industries. Steel orders from both industries have declined due to the recession. Hill & Muller, with headquarters in Düsseldorf, "expects to operate the plant with present management, production and maintenance personnel," Wheeling-Pittsburgh says. Technically, the Thomas facility will be owned by a newly formed corporation known as Thomas Steel Strip Corp., 100-per-cent owned by Hill & Muller.

### Despite Slump in Worldwide Auto Industry

## Ford of Britain Plans to Boost Car Output

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Despite an ailing worldwide auto industry, Ford of Britain today announced plans to boost production this year and to introduce a series of new models.

Managing director Terry Beckett made the announcement at a time when rival European auto manufacturers were introducing short-time working, mass layoffs and production cutbacks.

After declaring that 1975 would be "one of Ford's best new-product years in the company's history," Mr. Beckett said:

"When the going is rough, the most important thing that a

manufacturer can have is new and exciting products."

Later this month Ford will replace its successful Escort small car range. A new heavy truck is also known to be in the pipeline, but no details were disclosed.

Mr. Beckett said that despite a smaller world market in 1975, "Ford of Britain intends to produce at least 50,000 more vehicles compared with 1974."

He also forecast a year of record exports for Ford's British subsidiary although the company is at the mercy of three main economic forces—recession, worldwide inflation and the value of the pound.

Mr. Beckett predicted that British car sales this year would be around 1.15 million, down by about 12 1/2 per cent from 1974. Ford expects to claim at least a quarter of this market, up by 3 per cent on 1974.

### Layoffs at U.S. Ford

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 8 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. said yesterday it is laying off 2,800 workers at its Sharonville, Ohio, transmission plant for two weeks beginning Jan. 13.

The layoffs are connected with previously announced cutbacks in assembly plants. Some 1,200 workers at the plant will continue to work making transmission parts, Ford added.

## German GNP Growth Rate Set at 0.4%

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 8 (AP)—West Germany's real gross national product declined 0.5 per cent during the second half of the year from the same period in 1973 and thus rose only 0.4 per cent for all of 1974, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In 1973 West Germany's real GNP rose 5.3 per cent from 1972, the office said.

The real GNP growth of 0.4 per cent reflects a growth in overall productivity on the basis of current prices, of only 2.5 per cent after an expansion of 5 per cent in 1973, while the average number of employed persons declined 1.5 per cent in 1974.

On the basis of current prices, the GNP rose 7 per cent to 995 billion deutsche marks, against a rise of 11.5 per cent to 930 billion marks in 1973.

The foreign contribution to Germany's GNP rose to 39 billion marks in 1974 from 25 billion marks in 1973, due to an increase in exports of 32.5 per cent, compared with a rise of 19 per cent in 1973, while imports grew 30 per cent against 15 per cent in 1973, the office said.

## Japan Company Goes Bankrupt

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Yasuo Tsubo Kaisha Ltd., a major auto parts dealer, said today it has asked the Tokyo district court to appoint a receiver.

The auto parts dealer's officials estimated liabilities at about 8 billion yen (\$26 million). Yasuo Tsubo reported 7.64-billion-yen sales for the latest one-year period.

It was the second-largest business failure in the Japanese auto parts industry following that of Nihon Jidosha in May 1973 with bad debts totaling 11.23 billion yen.

Yasuo's business failure is attributed to a slowdown in sales of automobiles in Japan and overseas. A bankruptcy by one of its main customers had December also contributed to the business failure.

## After Charges That Exports Are Subsidized U.S. to Study European Steel Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Treasury has decided to go ahead with a long-stalled investigation of charges that Western European countries are subsidizing steel exports to the U.S. market.

The steel import inquiry, demanded by U.S. steelmakers, is one of nearly 30 investigations the government will announce within the next week.

U.S. officials emphasized, however, that the ordering of the import investigations does not signal any new Treasury department "get-tough" policy in enforcing the countervailing duty law to deal with government export subsidies.

**Old Complaints**  
The Treasury's listing of the import investigations, some of them based on complaints filed

by domestic groups several years ago, also will include electronic equipment from Japan, cotton textiles from India, footwear from South Korea and a wide range of other products.

Disclosure of the investigations was forced by Congress in the 1974 International Trade Act recently signed by President Ford. The Treasury also will be forced to reach at least tentative decisions in some of the cases by mid-year.

U.S. officials fear that the Treasury's forthcoming announcements might send "shock-waves" through the European Economic Community, Japan and other nations which have agreed to international agreements on export subsidies during the world trade talks in Geneva. It would be possible for the Treasury to hold off a final order imposing penalty duties on the imports of steel or other products from the EEC countries.

Some U.S. officials had hoped that U.S. Steel Corp. and other domestic steelmakers would draw their countervailing duty complaints, first filed more than six years ago, about the alleged EEC steel export subsidies.

It was learned that the U.S. steel producers refused to do this and recently informed the Treasury that they want the complex legal issues to be resolved.

Generally, under the countervailing duty law that has been on the books for many years, the Treasury secretary is supposed to go ahead and impose penalty duties when he finds that a foreign government is subsidizing exports to the U.S. market either directly or indirectly.

The new trade law gives the Treasury some leeway for delaying action on some of these import cases, but it also sets deadlines for decisions which were not previously in the U.S. law.

In addition, the 1974 Trade Act permits the government, for the first time, to order countervailing duties to offset foreign government export subsidies even if the product involved otherwise would enter the U.S. market on a duty-free basis.

**Europeans Surprised**  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (AP)—International steel officials and officials of the EEC say they are surprised about the U.S. Treasury investigation.

A spokesman at the International Iron & Steel Institute said there "haven't been and aren't any" government subsidies paid for steel exports to the United States from countries in Western Europe. All major steel makers of the world, except for the East bloc countries, China and North Korea, are represented in the institute.

At the EEC commission, officials stress that steel exports are not ranked among the products for which subsidies are available in the community.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.88 to 64.92. An Atlanta-based firm removed Schlumberger, Halliburton, Baker Oil Tools and J. Ray McDermott from its recommended list. It proposed holding the issues until after presidential energy proposals are made, although it commented favorably on the industry's earnings outlook.

In Chicago soybean oil and soybean futures fell allowable limits for the second straight session on the Board of Trade. Soybean meal futures eased \$4 a ton and corn futures were down 3 cents a bushel. Wheat gained about 5 cents.

## U.S. Firms Expect 4.6% Rise In Capital Spending This Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Businesses expect plant and equipment outlays to rise 4.6 per cent this year compared with a 12.2-per-cent rise last year, a Commerce Department survey shows.

This year's projected increase, to \$117.0 billion from the \$111.9 billion of 1974, will probably not even equal the rise in material prices for 1975, which will mean that actual construction activity will be down this year.

The 1974 rise in capital spending also was not as rosy as the 12.2 per cent might suggest, since inflation was at about 12 per cent for the year.

According to the survey, conducted in late November and December, manufacturers expect capital spending to rise 9 per cent this year to \$49.92 billion, after last year's estimated 20.5-per-cent increase.

**Some Big Increases**  
The Commerce Department survey shows that sizable advances in spending are projected by the petroleum industry, up 28 per cent; chemicals, up 27 per cent; iron and steel, up 26 per cent; and paper, up 14 per cent. Smaller increases are foreseen

by non-electrical machinery and nonferrous metals, while other major manufacturing industries expect lower outlays than in 1974.

Nonmanufacturing concerns expect spending to increase only 1.6 per cent in 1975, to \$67.17 billion, following last year's estimated 7.1-per-cent increase.

Railroads and gas utilities are planning relatively large increases of 28 per cent and 22 per cent respectively, but a decline of about 10 per cent is anticipated by airlines. Smaller decreases are expected by communications and commercial firms.

Auto makers, which boosted their spending by about 28 per cent last year, foresee an 8.5-per-cent decrease in plant and equipment outlays this year, the survey shows.

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent, commenting on the survey, said a decline in capital spending in real terms "would be very harmful" to efforts to expand productivity and to maintain the competitiveness of U.S. products in international markets.

He urged Congress to pass the Ford administration's proposal to increase the investment tax credit to 10 per cent from 7 per cent for noninflationary and to 10 per cent from 4 per cent for utilities.

## U.S. Panel Readies Report On Gas Industry Reserves

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission is putting the finishing touches to an investigation that could lead to legal action against big natural gas producers, sources close to the four-year-old probe said yesterday.

The investigation centers on the size of the reserves held by producers and the producers' reports on the amount of gas available. Such reports are a key factor when the Federal Power Commission sets the prices producers can receive.

Industry claims that natural gas supplies have dwindled drastically in the last few years have prompted the administration to lift federal controls on natural gas prices.

James Halverson, head of the FTC's bureau of competition, testified as far back as 1973 that preliminary examinations of the reserves of smaller producers had raised serious doubts about the reliability of the figures compiled by the producers and their trade association, the American Gas Association.

In a recent letter to Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., who heads a Senate subcommittee dealing with anti-trust matters, Mr. Halverson said further investigation has done nothing to alter his previous conclusion.

Mr. Halverson estimated in the letter that the commission would be prepared within a month or so to decide whether to bring legal action.

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Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$113,100,857
U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed	38,198,902
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities	88,398,844
Securities	205,890,135
Loans and Discounts	4,937,671
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	18,988,084
Other Assets	2,493,420

LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$441,264,557
Acceptances: Letter Amount in Portfolio	20,902,656
Other Liabilities	4,937,671
Capital	8,000,000
Surplus	18,988,084

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## ADVERTISEMENT

## CBS INC.

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from January 10th, 1975, at KAS-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. of No. 4 of the CDR's CBS Inc. each repr. 10 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 7.25 net (div. per record-date 11.29.74; gross \$0.365 psh.) after deduction of 16% U.S.A.-tax = \$0.3475 = Dfls. 1.40 per CDR.

Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$0.475 = Dfls. 1.40) with Dfls. 6.53 net.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 6th, 1975.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS &amp; CONTROLS CORPORATION

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from January 10th, 1975, at KAS-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. of No. 3 of the CDR's International Systems & Controls Corp. each repr. 5 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 0.67 net (div. per record-date 12.2.74; gross \$0.0825 p sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$0.06875 = Dfls. 0.12 per CDR.

Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$0.0825 = Dfls. 0.12) with Dfls. 0.55 net.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 6th, 1975.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:**

**Commodity and unit**      **Wed.**      **Year ago**

**FOODS**

Cocoa beans, lb.      \$1.45      \$1.45

Coffee, Santos, lb.      .71      .68

**TEXTILES**

Wool, 100 lb.      35      35

Steel, 100 lb.      19.00      19.00

Iron, 100 lb.      17.75      17.75

Lead, 100 lb.      21.50      21.50

Copper, 100 lb.      67.70      65.15

Zinc, 100 lb.      25.75      25.75

Aluminum, 100 lb.      23.35      23.35

Gold, 100 oz.      180.30      180.30

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1974)      783.0      688.5

• Nominal

## NEW YORK FUTURES Jan. 7, 1975

**Open High Low Close**

**SUGAR No. 11 (50 lbs)**

Mar. 39.40 39.50 39.40 39.40

May 37.30 37.50 37.30 37.30

Jul. 35.30 35.50 35.30 35.30

Sep. 33.30 33.50 33.30 33.30

Oct. 31.30 31.50 31.30 31.30

Nov. 29.30 29.50 29.30 29.30

Dec. 27.30 27.50 27.30 27.30

Sales: 2,725

**WOOL (600 lbs)**

Mar. 192.0 192.5 192.0 192.0

May 192.5 193.0 192.5 192.5

Jul. 193.0 193.5 193.0 193.0

Sales: 12

## ADVERTISEMENT

## J. LYONS &amp; COMPANY LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from January 10th, 1975, at KAS-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. of No. 5 of the CDR's J. Lyons & Company Limited, each repr. 25 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 3.08 net (re interim dividend year ending 28th March 1975).

Tax credit = 0.2585 = Dfls. 1.52 per CDR.

Non-British CDR-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this imputed tax credit as long as the tax convention between their country and the U.K. has not been brought into accordance with the Finance Act 1972 of the United Kingdom.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 6th, 1975.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

COCOA					Jun	41.25	41.55	40.80	40.90	41.20	
Mar	55.65	65.90	62.30	62.90	63.65	41.50	42.05	41.00	41.30	41.40	
Apr	57.00	66.80	58.95	58.95	60.90	41.20	41.50	41.00	41.20	41.30	
May	57.00	66.80	58.95	58.95	60.90	41.20	41.50	41.00	41.20	41.30	
Sep	57.40	67.40	56.00	56.00	57.90	Dec	41.00	42.00	41.00	44.80	44.80
Dec	56.00	56.05	54.30	54.30	56.30	Sales: Feb 2744; April 2170; June 1270					
Sales: 1,610.					Oct 1125; Oct 29; Dec 1222; April 3298						
					June 1937; Aug 1302; Oct 328						
COFFEE (25,000 LBS)					LIVE HOGS (30,000 LBS)						
Jan	52.00	52.00	52.10	52.20	52.00	Feb	42.30	42.65	41.25	41.60	42.40
Feb	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	Mar	42.30	42.65	41.25	41.60	42.40
Mar	53.20	53.40	52.20	52.20	52.90	Apr	44.95	45.25	43.90	44.20	45.10
Apr	53.20	53.40	52.20	52.20	52.90	May	44.95	45.25	43.90	44.20	45.10
Jul	55.00	55.30	53.70	53.70	55.20	Jun	42.35	42.60	41.25	41.50	42.35
Sep	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.70	Oct	42.35	42.60	41.25	41.50	42.35
Nov	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.70	Dec	43.55	43.25	44.00	44.75	45.30
Dec	58.70	57.30	58.30	58.40	59.30	Sales: Feb 1462; April 1212; Dec 12					
Jan	59.30	59.30	59.10	59.20	59.00	Oct 1292; Aug 1490; Oct 1292					
Sales: 833.					Open Interest: Feb 4150; April 3590; May 3590						
					June 2161; July 2641; Aug 4600; Oct 752; Dec 600						
POTATO (30,000 BBS)					SHELL HOGS (22,500 LBS)						
Jan	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.45	53.25	Jan	51.20	52.00	51.30	51.60	51.90
Mar	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.45	53.25	Feb	49.20	49.50	48.85	49.25	49.50
Apr	3.70	3.72	3.62	3.52	53.80	Mar	51.20	52.00	51.30	51.60	51.90
May	4.15	4.25	4.15	4.25	54.10	Apr	49.20	49.50	48.85	49.25	49.50
Nov	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.35	54.40	May	49.20	49.50	48.85	49.25	49.50
Sales: 1,820.						Jun	49.20	49.50	48.85	49.25	49.50
						July 1922; Aug 1922; Oct 1922					
SILVER (50,000 Troy oz)					FROZEN PORK BELLIES (35,000 LBS)						
Jan	41.60	42.00	40.90	41.30	41.20	Feb	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Mar	42.60	42.90	41.80	42.10	41.90	Mar	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Apr	42.60	42.90	41.80	42.10	41.90	Apr	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Jul	42.90	44.50	42.50	42.80	44.40	May	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Sep	44.00	44.50	42.50	42.80	44.70	Jun	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Oct	44.00	44.50	42.50	42.80	44.70	Jul	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Nov	44.00	44.50	42.50	42.80	44.70	Aug	64.20	65.20	62.70	63.20	64.20
Dec	44.00	44.50	42.50	42.80	44.70	Sales: Feb 67.65; April 66.95; May 66.95					
Jan	44.00	44.50	42.50	42.80	44.70	Feb 1581; April 1581; May 1581					
Sales: 6,466.					Open Interest: Feb 3482; March 2999; May 2999						
					M=March; N=Normal; B=Bid; A=Asked; N=Normal.						
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 BBS)					GOLD (100-try Ounce Contracts)						
Jan	51.00	51.00	50.20	50.20	51.20	Jan	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Mar	53.05	53.05	51.20	51.20	53.20	Mar	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Apr	53.05	53.05	51.20	51.20	53.20	Apr	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Jul	56.15	56.25	53.35	53.35	55.90	May	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Sep	57.30	57.30	57.00	56.95	58.40	Jun	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Sales: 1,700						Jul	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
						Aug	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 LBS)					SUGAR (100-try Ounce Contracts)						
Mar	37.62	38.42	37.51	38.00	37.62	Jan	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Apr	37.62	38.42	37.51	38.00	37.62	Mar	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Jul	39.70	39.95	39.20	39.90	39.90	Apr	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Oct	42.15	42.80	42.10	42.80	42.80	May	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Dec	42.15	42.80	42.10	42.80	42.80	Jun	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Jan	42.15	42.80	42.10	42.80	42.80	Jul	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Sales: 1,700						Aug	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
						Sales: Jan 1, Jan 6, March 1724; June 1610					



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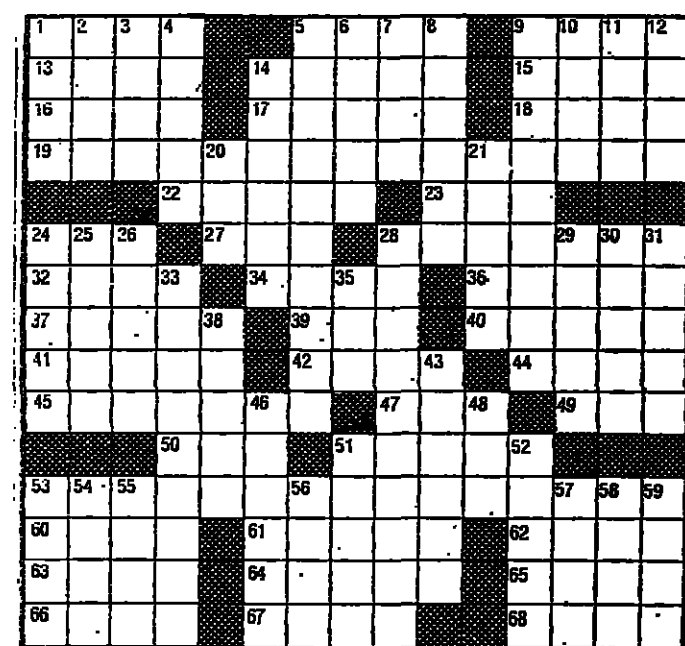
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## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Cast off
  - Doors: Suffix
  - Monastery man
  - Hindu caste
  - Ready
  - Enrich
  - Frosted
  - Norm, as in wages
  - Toward the mouth
  - Occasional L.R.S. windfall
  - Short walks
  - Dictionary entry: Abbe
  - Killer of a queen
  - Used Ford's bullet
  - Deep blue
  - Woodpecker
  - Hindu deity
  - Word with rocket or active
  - Stately
  - Duct in anatomy
  - Palid
  - Accustom
  - Anglo-Saxon letters
  - Math ratio
- DOWN**
- Discourage
  - Need in a donkey-tail game
  - Kind of boat or burglar
  - German pronoun
  - Cant
  - Drama critics' choice in 1973
  - Atmosphere
  - Take hold of
  - Loosen
  - Wearing
  - Like some roofs
  - Put away
  - Vegetable
  - Drinks
  - Split
  - Writer Connelly
  - One of Pittsburgh's rivers
  - Portray
  - Appointment
  - Stimuli
  - Swiss town
  - Soft mineral
  - Fleet
  - Reserve
  - Storage place
  - Highlands hill
  - Whirl
  - Egyptian god
  - Whelp
  - Comedienne Ann
  - Sharp
  - Glistened
  - Settle in full
  - What some award winners get
  - Moral code
  - Field of action
  - Musical composition
  - Parade-route fixture
  - Large tub
  - Hanger-on
  - Kind of confession
  - Calif. peak
  - Holiday beverage
  - Brisk
  - Confidence
  - Fasten
  - temporarily
  - Dance
  - Of a time
  - Armstrong
  - Wise
  - Smell
  - New—hay



## WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	6	43	Unavailable	MILWAUKEE	7	44	Clear
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	28	Foggy
ANAKAP	8	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
BETHELE	2	35	Rain	NEW YORK	7	44	Sunny
BELOHAR	2	35	Rain	NICE	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CALGARY	6	43	Unavailable	PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	61	Clear	ROME	9	48	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Clear	SOFIA	3	37	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear	STOCKHOLM	2	28	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	TEHRAN	9	48	Clear
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast	TEL AVIV	4	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TOKYO	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy	VENICE	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	VIENNA	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Cloudy
INDIANAPOLIS	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	28	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy
LONDON	3	37	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Capitals  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(d) Alexander Fund	\$3.34	(d) E.B. Income Fund	\$2.43
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.00	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l	\$7.48
(d) Apollo (Temple) Fd.	\$1.50	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l	\$7.48
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$6.13	(d) Leverage Cap. Hold.	\$23.06
(d) Austral. Trust S.A.	\$2.50		
(d) Australia Selection Fd.	\$2.50		

**BAER, Julius & Co.**

(d) Barbond	\$15.50	(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	\$10.28
(d) Bond	\$15.50	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund	\$1.61
(d) Grober	\$15.50	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund	\$1.61
(d) Stock	\$15.50	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund	\$1.61

**BROAD & WALL Fd. Int'l.**

(d) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$15.50	(d) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$3.30
(d) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$15.50	(d) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$3.30
(d) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$15.50	(d) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$3.30

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.**

(d) Capital Int'l.	\$10.48	(d) Overseas Fd. Int'l.	\$2.43
(d) Capital Int'l.	\$10.48	(d) Overseas Fd. Int'l.	\$2.43
(d) Capital Int'l.	\$10.48	(d) Overseas Fd. Int'l.	\$2.43

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(d) Caisse	\$149.00	(d) S. & W. Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Caisse	\$149.00	(d) S. & W. Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Caisse	\$149.00	(d) S. & W. Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21

**C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT**

(d) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$10.48	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$10.48	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$10.48	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21

**FIDELITY**

(d) Fidelity Europe	\$7.14	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Fidelity Europe	\$7.14	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Fidelity Europe	\$7.14	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21

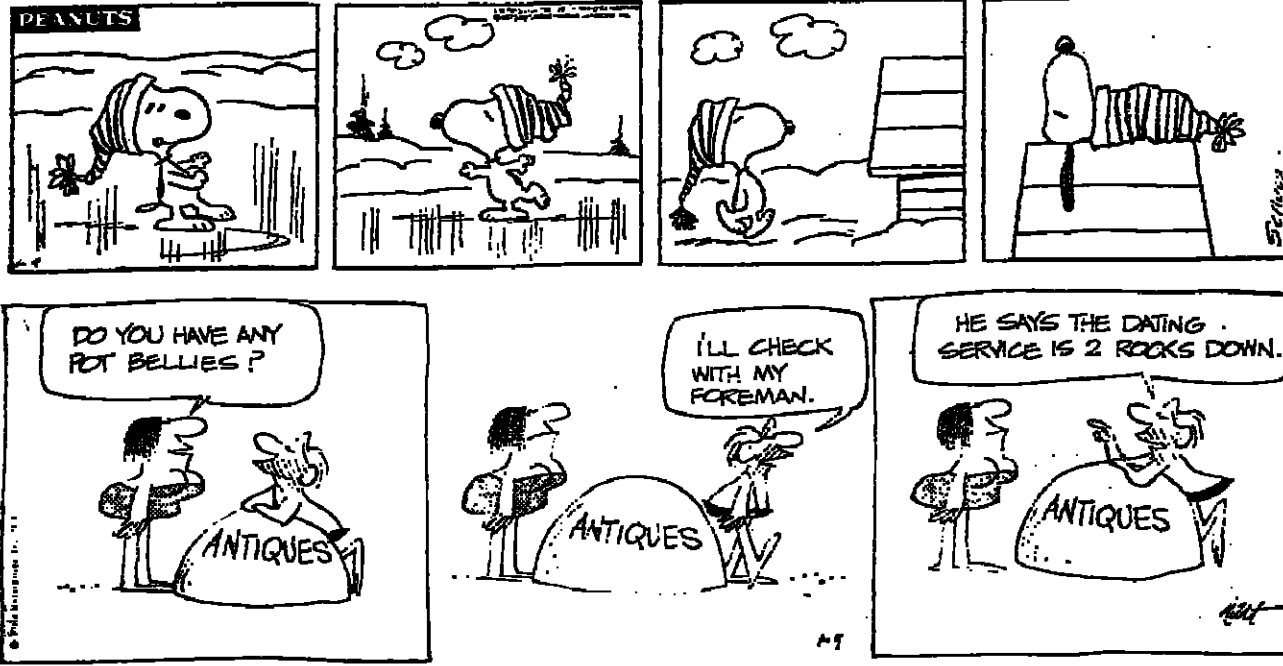
**G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED**

(d) G.T. Int'l. Fund	\$3.41	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) G.T. Int'l. Fund	\$3.41	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) G.T. Int'l. Fund	\$3.41	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(d) Jardine East Trust	\$12.25	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Jardine East Trust	\$12.25	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21
(d) Jardine East Trust	\$12.25	(d) U.S. Trust Fd. Int'l.	\$1.21

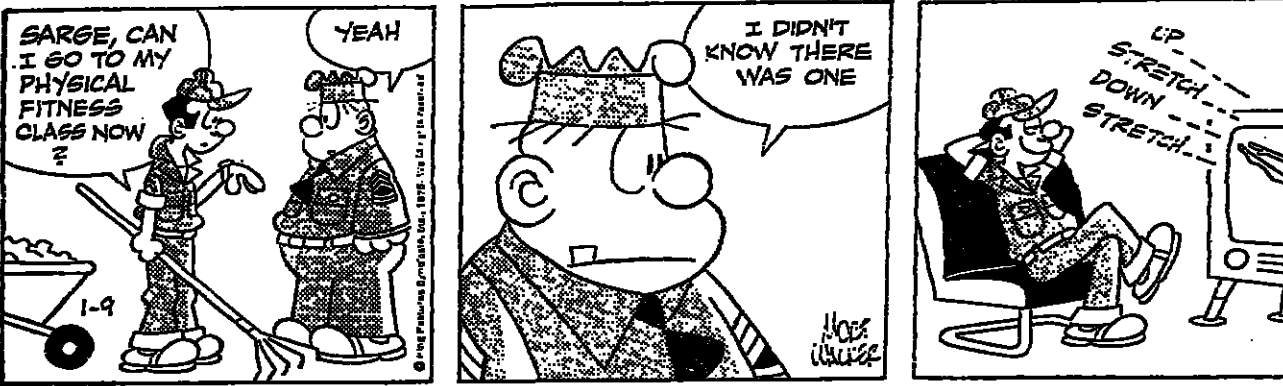
## PEANUTS



## B. C.



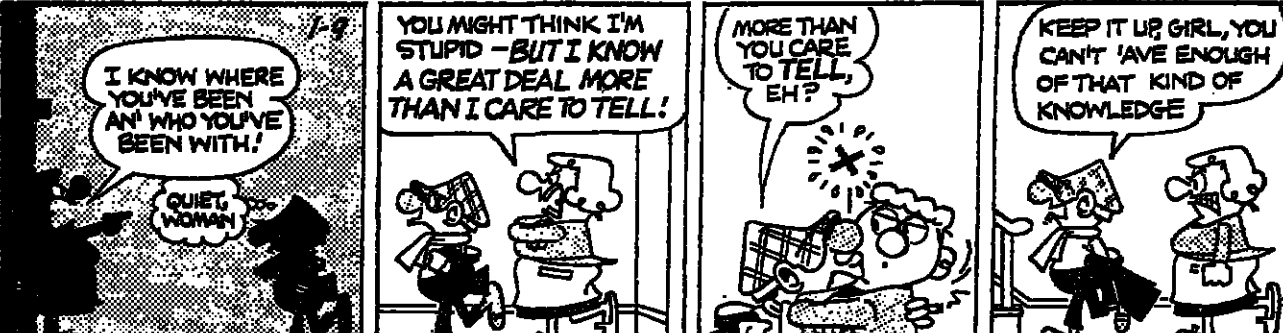
## B. E. T. L. E.



## B. E. T. L. E.



## B. E. T. L. E.



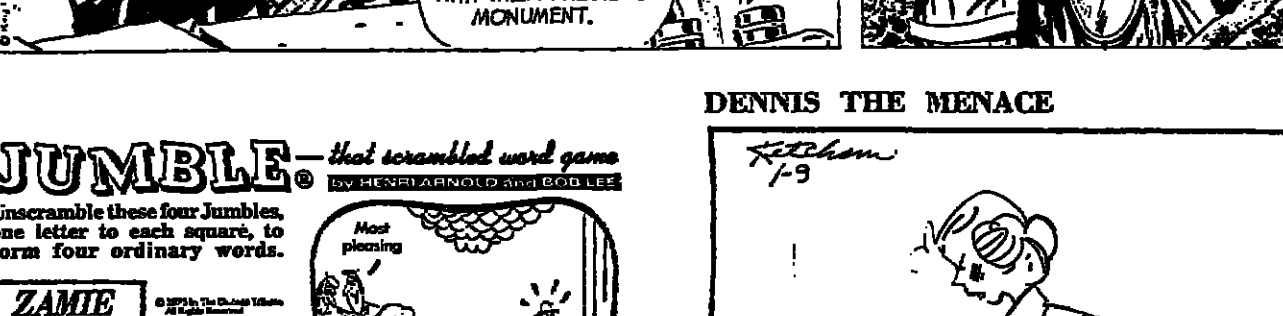
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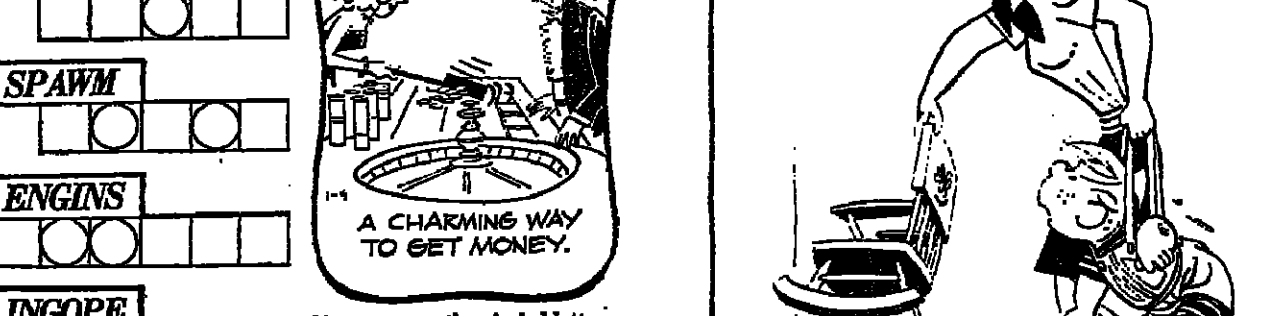
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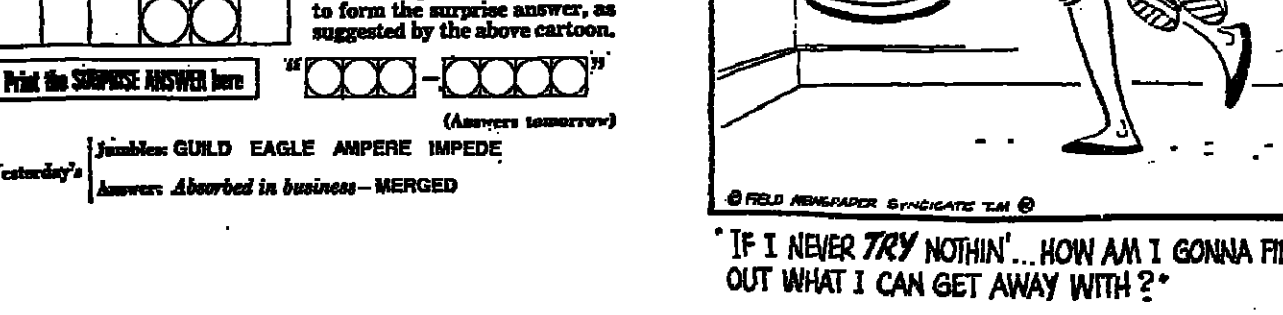
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## B. E. T. L. E.



## BOOKS

## THE BOX MAN

By Kobo Abe. Translated from Japanese by E. Dale Saunders  
Knopf, 178 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE Japanese are said to be great imitators. In "The Box Man," Kobo Abe faithfully reproduces all the worst features of Western "experimental" fiction. His protagonist, if I am not perverting the word, is a "box man"—i.e., he goes around with a box over his head and "lives" in it. He abandons his former interest, his job, his friends, his apartment and most of his possessions in exchange for—you guessed it—a "symbolic" freedom. His name is A and he is seeking anonymity, like all those other modern heroes named B or P or X. The trouble is that, like them, he finds it. We have only the author's word for it that he exists at all.

It is a moot question why a novelist should wish to create a characterless character. If that is the way he feels, why doesn't he go in for sociology or philosophy? In those disciplines, he would be free to make all sorts of glamorous statements about nothingness and alienation, while in fiction it is difficult to describe the feelings—shall I say the anonymous feelings?—of an anonymous man. The author is led down some peculiar alleys. In fact, Abe's character describes one of the alleys. It is a dead end, "blocked by bundles of rubber hoses, an incubator made from a metal drum, cardboard boxes piled up, and a line of five bowls of bonnai that had begun to dry out, mixed in with old bones."

What is A doing in this alley? Just rummaging around, one might say, trying to pass the time, now that he is unburdened by ordinary human concerns. This same freedom is probably the source of his "fish dream" too, a totally unwarranted digression of several pages in which even the fish is "completely bored."

The style is the man, we used to think, and now that Abe's man is anonymous, we get an anonymous style, sentences that could not have been written by a recognizable human being. Like these, for example: "I felt moist like a broken water faucet." "Teeth sprouted on my upper and lower eyelids." "Certainly legs are much more suitable as covers for the sexual organs than as instruments for walking." "Her answer gave me the feeling of caressing the curve of an egg with a palm smeared with facial cream." "I broke out in sweat at the vociferations that ran the gamut of the vowels." "As the doctor had long since come not to need me, I too from now on had no obligation to go on deceiving the world by continuing to engage in illegal medical practice." "A piece of candy once broken will never again return to its original form."

My favorites deserve a paragraph to themselves: "If we ex-

## U.S. Studios Sued By Film Theater

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—The American Film Theater has filed suit in federal court against seven major film companies charging them with anti-trust law violations.

The theater, which last year began the distribution of a group of pictures called "National Theater-on-Film," claimed that the defendants had threatened to blacklist exhibitors who showed its films.

The suit seeks an order directing the companies to notify exhibitors that they would not in any way be penalized for showing movies distributed by the AFT.

Named as defendants were the Universal Film Exchanges, Inc.; Universal City Studios, Inc.; Paramount Pictures Corp.; United Artists Corp.; Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.; Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.; and Allied Artist Pictures Corp.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In playing an optimistic contract, a declarer should assume that the opposing cards will lie favorably. He must assume a distribution that will allow the contract to succeed, but he should still keep his assumptions to a minimum.

On the diagramed deal, South would have brought home his grand slam if he had been a little more modest in his assumptions.

North's bidding was somewhat undisciplined. A Blackwood bid is hardly ever right when holding a void suit, since a response that shows the partnership is missing one or two aces will leave insoluble problems. And the jump to seven spades disregarded the problem of the spade queen. In an experienced partnership, North would bid six clubs over five hearts, a substitute grand slam. Lacking any spade honor, South would sign off in six spades while six of a red suit would show one trump honor.

A good natural sequence for North would have been a jump to three clubs on the second round followed by a jump to six spades. This would strongly suggest a three-suited hand with a diamond void and would leave the final decision to South.

West led the club nine, and won in dummy. The ace of spades collected the queen, and South viewed the situation with mixed feelings. The trump queen was now liquidated, but the four-ace trump break was a nuisance. He could not afford to draw trumps, for he would then be a trick short even if the heart suit produced five tricks.

He decided to try for a club ruff, cash the ace-queen of hearts and the ace of diamonds, and draw trumps in the hope that the hearts would then be divided evenly. But this plan ran

## Today's Hand

## NORTH

AK10  
K10874  
Q

## WEST

8842  
J65  
KJ84  
82

## EAST

832  
882  
10763  
QJ864

## SOUTH (D)

7653  
AQ  
AQ952  
75

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

10 Pass 10 Pass

14 Pass ANT. Pass

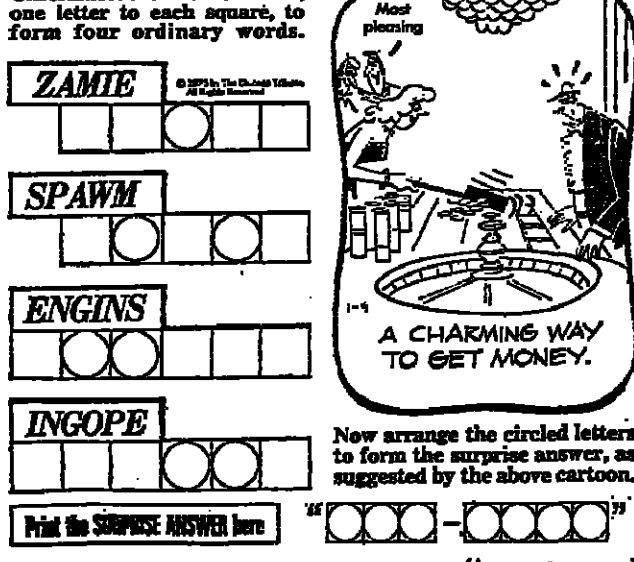
50 Pass 7 Pass

Pass Pass

West led the club nine.

## JUMBLE

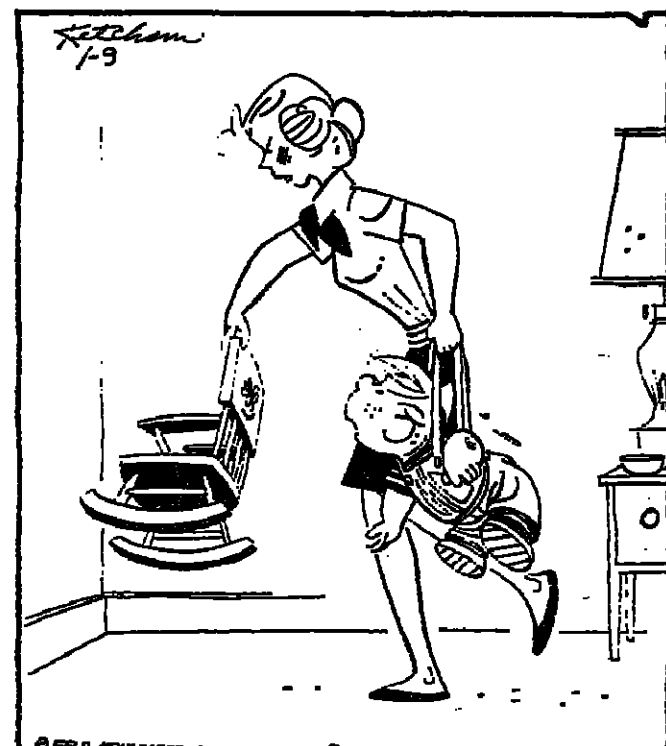
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's answer: Absorbed in business—MERGED

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF I NEVER TRY NOTHIN'... HOW AM I GONNA FIND OUT WHAT I CAN GET AWAY WITH?"

هكذا من العمل



## Football Star Who Went On To Big Things Is Honored

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Ford, winner of three varsity letters in football, yesterday received the National Collegiate Athletic Association's highest award, saying the times require physical and mental fitness.

Ford, at the NCAA's annual meeting, was given the Teddy (Theodore Roosevelt) Award as more than 800 collegiate athletic directors and others associated with the NCAA were on hand to watch the ceremonies at a hotel.

"As a nation we must be physically and mentally fit because the times demand that we not only compete but that we excel," Ford said in a prepared speech.

He also noted that Alabama coach Paul (Bear) Bryant was on the list of those who have won the award. "I asked him how he felt about it," Ford said. "He said he was at the Orange Bowl and I was sitting at Ford."

"He said that was right. We both hit the top of the mountain and after that it was all downhill," Bryant's team lost to Notre Dame.

The President won his varsity letters as a center on the University of Michigan team from 1952 to 1954.

The Teddy Award is presented each year to a distinguished nationally known athlete who has played in collegiate sports and who has gone on to set an example for other competitors by his interest and concern in physical fitness.

The only other President to receive the award was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## College Coaches Prefer To Retain 2-Platooning

By Paul Atner and Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The American Football Coaches Association has taken a strong stand against the return of one-platoon football, a proposal under consideration by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The coaches' association also decided to expand its basketball playoffs this season to 32 teams, allowing the participation of two teams from a major conference.

Tom Scott of Davidson, chairman of the Division I Basketball Committee, said that the addition of seven teams in post-season play would eliminate byes.

In the past, only the championship team from each major conference was eligible for NCAA title play. Under the new system, a second team from a conference can be selected on an at-large basis.

The move came in advance of today's opening of the NCAA three-day convention, at which the economic squeeze, possible new government regulations and a tougher stance against recruiting violations will be the main topics of discussion.

The affiliated American Football Coaches Association is convening separately, as are groups representing university athletic directors and college sports business directors.

Before considering 38 of some 161 pieces of legislation, the convention honored President Ford with a Teddy Award, the highest honor the NCAA can confer on an individual. Ford accepted the award at the organization's annual luncheon.

Action taken by the convention yesterday included:

• Repealing legislation that would have established standards to determine satisfactory progress of athletes toward graduation.

• Tightening rules governing eligibility of ice hockey players. Canadians playing for American colleges will especially be affected.

• Requiring all athletes about to participate in NCAA playoffs to sign a statement affirming that they are still amateurs.

Meanwhile, Walter Byers, executive director of the NCAA, said his council will present to the members a resolution today concerning the recommendation to begin a pilot program of national championships for women.

Byers said he did not know precisely what the resolution will say, but that it would parallel the recently recommended amendment Monday by David Swank, a council member and chairman of the Women's Sports Committee.

Swank said yesterday that there was "some comment on the floor about the advisability" of the program. Some of the members, who were not consulted beforehand about the program, were "upset" by the plan.

Several have telephone calls from Hopewell, where their women's athletic directors are attending the convention of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

When word of the NCAA's plan reached the AIAW convention, there was an outcry among the women, including the association's president, Mary Kay Vaughan, who called the action "athletic piracy."

Potter said the AIAW, which is the women's counterpart to the NCAA, would fight the plan with all legal means available.

"It was because of a lack of a governing body for women's athletics that the AIAW was formed," he said. "Now that women's athletics are getting attention, the NCAA sees it as another place to set up shop and it happens to be in our home."

Byers denied that the NCAA is trying to eradicate the AIAW. He said his group was "going to

## Unlikely Heroes Lead Vikings, Steelers

### Bleier, Osborn Will Start Nostalgia Hits Pittsburgh

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—At the beginning of the pro football season last Sept. 15, a suggestion that Dave Osborn and Rocky Bleier would be the starting running backs in the Super Bowl on Jan. 17 could only have been preposterous. Odds? 1,000-1.

But here they are, the Minnesota Vikings' 31-year-old Clydesdale and the Pittsburgh Steelers' Vietnam war veteran who had to recover from bullet and shrapnel wounds in both legs. The first is a fullback, the second a halfback. No matter.

In the Super Bowl game here on Sunday they will be prominent and doing the same thing, blocking for each other's more famous, larger, younger and higher-paid teammates plus occasional digging for themselves as quick runners in search of the tough yards up the middle.

It will be Osborn, the farmboy from Gando, N.D., playing second violin for the heralded Chuck Foreman, and Bleier, another small-town product, from Appleton, Wis., setting up the celebrated Franco Harris. Osborn and Bleier are squat and stumpy, 5-11, 245, 265, while their peers, Foreman and Harris, are sleek and discombobulated.

Why 1,000 to 1? There were too many people ahead of Osborn, who had been around too long, hurt too often and was too slow in the first place. For Bleier it was even more unlikely: always too many "superiors" to overcome, also too slow, and one who had never done much for the Steelers before or after he had received a bronze star and a Purple Heart in Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam went on for almost a decade and during that time hundreds of players came and went through the National Football League. Yet only one, Rocky Bleier, was wounded in combat service.

A Steelers official commented here, "Rocky got it. You come from a small town like he did. It's tough to hide when you are as well known as he was."

The reference was to Bleier's only notoriety as captain of the Notre Dame team in 1967.

His first season with the Steelers, 1968, was as undistinguished as the team's record, two victories in 14 games. The Appleton draft board called him before the season was done and he was wounded as he distinctly recalls "on August 20, 1969."

Bleier was on the Army medical rolls, in and out of hospitals for 11 months thereafter as he underwent two operations to bring back the functioning of his smashed right foot.

Beats the Odds

The diagnosis was that he would never walk normally again, let alone run, let alone return to the Steelers, let alone start in the 1975 Super Bowl game as a real plus on a team of great athletes.

"First time I tried to run a 440," he said, "I almost died. No wind, and I limped. My toes wouldn't bend. They still won't bend all the way. I had to learn to push off using the side of the foot."

Fusing off is a key action for the running back, meaning to change direction dramatically as one sorts out the small cracks of running room while maintaining speed and accelerating for more. An unmarried insurance salesman who recently abolished a moustache, Bleier looks like a lot of 28-year-old guys who went to college in the 60s and made no big deal out of "Nam."

Bleier returned to the Steelers in 1972 and was retained for sentiment as much as anything. The same for 1973. In the '74 season he seemed sure to be cut and forgotten. Then John (Frenchy) Fuqua and Preston Pearson, who had owned and shared the halfback position for four years, were hurt and so Bleier, who had last played as a regular for Notre Dame seven years before, stepped up. He was a revelation, blocking like dynamite and slipping through formidable defenses, Oakland's for example, in the key playoff game, with tremendous acceleration off the reconstructed foot.

Osborn's recentry had less drama. Jim Finks, the former Viking general manager, numbered Ozzie "among our Clydesdales," meaning the plodding Viking running backs prior to the acquisition a season ago of the talented, swift and stylish Foreman. Osborn, last a regular in 1971 and injured a season ago at the point of being forgotten, was about to be cut last summer. But he had retained the strength in his powerful legs and he waited.

Among a group of six, he ranked sixth. Oscar Reed went out with an injury in October and Bud Grant, the coach, tried Osborn. He became impeccable as the superb blocker and the gut inside runner.

Osborn and Bleier share the special style. They are good although they may never make Canton, Ohio, meaning the Hall of Fame. But they will be in the Super Bowl.

Steelers' Rocky Bleier reads fan mail in top photo while, at right, Vikings' Dave Osborn displays his powerful form against Rams in game that brought Minnesota to Super Bowl.

## NHL Caps Tie Bruins To Gain Moral Victory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A screaming crowd of 15,222 waited for the Washington Capitals to fold last night. They waited until the final buzzer and then they screamed loudest of all, in salute to a gallant effort that produced a 3-3 tie with the Boston Bruins.

"A lot can happen if you work," said 19-year-old Mike Marston, who watched the Bruins in awe during 10-4 and 12-1 routs to Boston. This time Marston was working too hard to watch and his two goals and assist were the instruments that left the Bruins fit to be tied.

The tie, a moral victory for the National Hockey League expansion team, left the Capitals with a 3-3-5 won-lost-tied record.

Low Row, coming off the bench midway through the first period, stopped 31 Boston shots in 50 minutes. Low preserved the deadlock with spectacular saves on John Bucyk and Phil Esposito in the final minute.

Michael Bellmore, the starting goalie for Washington, made 10 saves, including five on Boston power play, before leaving with a pulled muscle in his left side. The Capitals trailed at the time, 1-0.

Pete Laframboise scored the third Washington goal and assisted on both of Marston's. Mike Bloom, the right wing on that line, provided some hard checks as the trio repeatedly carried the play toward the Bruins.

The Bruins piled up a 44-15 advantage in shots on goal and coach Don Cherry pointed to the "goal tending" as the reason for the Capitals' success. There was no way to tell how the Bruins felt about it. Cherry refused to allow the press into the club's dressing room.

"They're in a bad mood," Cherry said. "They're very tired and we have two or three guys hurt. This is the first time we've asked to be left alone."

### NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Boston 3 Washington 3 (Savard, Sheppard, Marston 3; Laframboise).

NY Islanders 5 Toronto 3 (Harris, Wells, Lewis, Howatt; Potvin; Ellis, Ferguson, McKenney).

California 3 St. Louis 2 (Johnson, Macadam, Aberra; Plante, Leffley).

only with their own performance? He said if you had 25 major leaguers performing at the peak of their ability all the time you would have a hell of a team. He said the Montreal Expos of 1972 had come closer to that ideal than any other team in his experience, whereas the Dodgers of 1974 did not always play up to the limit of their potential. Those Expos finished fifth in a six-team division; the Dodgers had such an abundance of talent that they won the pennant.

No Longer Desperate

Similarly, Marshall feels that "considering the variables" he had to face, 1971 may have been his most fulfilling season. The variables? It was his first full season in the National League; he didn't know the hitters; he was getting his screwball into the strike zone only 49 per cent of the time and so lacked confidence in the pitch; throwing it in a

pinch was an act of desperation then, whereas he now gets it over 65 per cent of the time. (In 1971 he worked in 66 games for Montreal, won five, lost eight and had an earned run average of 4.30 compared with 15-12 and 2.42 last summer.)

He thinks excessive adulation of sports figures creates false values for both idolator and idol. When he was a boy, was there no person whose autograph he coveted? "I hope I was too well brought up."

He is a relief pitcher by choice, rather than a starter, because he can't bear sitting and watching three games out of four. He would still be playing shortstop, where he started, if it were not for a back injury suffered at 12.

"I was with my uncle and we hit a train. He was killed. I have trouble between L-3 and L-5 (the lumbar region). I can't kick off in football or jump well in basketball."



United Press International.

ROPE UNDER—Steelers' Franco Harris skips rope near pool of water under Tulane Stadium in New Orleans.

## Labor Strife Threatens Montreal Olympic Site

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 (AP).—The 1976 Summer Olympics could be canceled or its major facilities modified if a dispute with striking iron workers is not settled within a week, Quebec Labor Minister Jean Coutu said today.

The Cabinet met today in Quebec City to discuss among other topics, the urgency of the Olympic construction situation. Coutu indicated that the ministers would authorize use of recent legislative changes which give the labor minister powers over the construction industry, in particular the right to order changes in wage structures, the center of contention in the current conflict.

With construction work on the East-end Montreal site far behind schedule, Coutu said the Olympics could be "seriously compromised to the point where they could well be canceled."

The 1,200 striking iron workers walked out Nov. 27 to support demands for a 50-cent hourly wage increase to compensate for increases in the cost-of-living index. The walkout has forced 30 major construction sites throughout the province to shut down.

The labor minister said there is a threat that major facilities on the Olympic site would have to be greatly modified in order to meet the July 1976, deadline for construction completion.

The first facility to be shelved would be the covered stadium, centerpiece of the Olympic site and scheduled to be the future home of the Montreal Expos of baseball's National League.

"It is likely that if we get any further behind schedule, the stadium as we see it today would be greatly modified to meet the minimum games requirements," Coutu said.

The workers are confident Coutu will order employers to pay a cost-of-living increase. So far, about 70 per cent of the

construction workers in the province, including most on the Olympic site, have been granted 50-cent hourly increases by contractors.

But the iron workers' action has brought construction to a virtual standstill on the Olympic site since no structural work can be done without the installation of reinforced steel rods and webs into concrete.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has expressed fears that the labor strife could result in facilities not being ready on time.

Two Montreal newspapers—the Star and La Presse—today carried front-page stories of telephone interviews with Killanin from his home in Dublin.

"We are very, very concerned," Killanin told the Star. "I don't think there has ever been an Olympic Games where there hasn't been a panic over being ready on time."

"But what worries me most about Montreal is that the core of the problem is the medium for track and pool—the most important buildings of all."

Casals Is Upset By Navratilova

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Teen-agers Martina Navratilova and Robin Tenney scored upsets last night at the \$75,000 Virginia Slims tournament here, opening event of the women's tennis circuit.

Navratilova, a 18-year-old Czech sensation tabbed for future stardom, upset hometown favorite Rosie Casals, 1-6, 7-5, 7-6, before 3,100 fans at Civic Auditorium.

Tenney, a 16-year-old American, upset Betty Stove of the Netherlands, 6-3, 6-4.

Smith Will Play In U.S. Cup Tie

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Stan Smith will lead a United States Davis Cup team against Mexico in a second-round match in Palm Springs, Calif., Jan. 31 to Feb. 2. Dennis Ralston, coach of the U.S. team, has said that Smith will be joined by Roscoe Tanner, Tom Gorman, Bob Lutz and Dick Stockton.

The Mexican team will be led by Raul Ramirez, Joaquin Loyo-Mayo and Vicente Zarazua.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 5, New England 3 (Lacroix, Ribera, Ferguson, Pearson, Gentles; Webster, Sheehy, Swain).

Winnipeg 4, Cleveland 4 (Hedberg 2, Armstrong, Bull; Ledue 2, Holbrook, Harrison).

Indianapolis 4, Vancouver 2 (Barbark, Michalski, Bond, Johnson; St. Saviour 2).

Winnipeg 4, Vancouver 2 (Barbark, Michalski, Bond, Johnson; St. Saviour 2).

Winnipeg 4, Vancouver 2 (Barbark, Michalski, Bond, Johnson; St. Saviour 2).

Winnipeg 4, Vancouver 2 (Barbark, Michalski, Bond, Johnson; St. Saviour 2).

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Winnipeg 4, Vancouver 2 (Barbark, Michalski, Bond, Johnson; St. Saviour 2).

## Dodgers' Reliever Marshall Snaps His Silence With Many Well-Chosen Words

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Michael Grant Marshall, who pitched in 106 major league baseball games last season, 1974, in the last two seasons and 1974, in the last three—not counting two games in the last National League pennant playoff and all five in the World Series—has these days been making a name for himself by picking up underdogs at the last minute when he isn't teaching them or working for his PhD.

"I enjoy throwing a baseball," he says. "I get pleasure from competing with skilled hitters. If they would visit East Lansing three times a week I think I'd be satisfied to stay there around the year but that isn't feasible so I have to play for Los Angeles."

Besides following his self-proclaimed progress of winter training—throwing, running, etc.—he plays volleyball, soccer, basket-

ball, touch football and paddle ball, swinging the paddle with his left hand because his backhand is stronger from tennis for fear of tennis elbow and doesn't play handball "because of the danger of hyperthermia, overheating. Also there have been recent studies of the danger of sweating too much, losing too many electrolytes."

As an informed relief pitcher could tell you, an electrolyte is an electric conductor in which passage of current is accompanied by liberation of matter at the electrodes and also a substance, as an acid, base or salt, that becomes such a conductor when dissolved in a suitable solvent, or fused. In other words, a body salt.

Marshall visited New York this week with other nominees for an award from the Gillette Co. During the World Series there were complaints in the press about his aloofness but on this visit he held forth on a variety of topics from

Jim Hunter's financial fortunes (it is the law of supply and demand, the supply is limited to one Jim Hunter in demand among 24 teams) to the "autograph syndrome" from the stress limits of the human body to definitions of "rude" and "boorish" (like some of the press at the World Series).

He didn't flinch when as many as four microphones were shoved under his nose in mid-sentence. In fact, he had a mike of his own to record the interview on tape. He said he was making the record for his wife. It is also an effective hedge against misquotation.

106 Circumstances

Setting a record by pitching in 106 games meant nothing to him per se, he said. That is, it gave him no satisfaction to know he had done something nobody else ever accomplished. However, the number 106 implies that he was doing his job well,

otherwise the manager would not have felt on 106 occasions that he was the best man available. That does gratify him, he said, because his aim is to give the best possible performance every time in the circumstances that obtain at that time.

This isn't a matter of winning or losing, he explained. If he throws a pitch that is the correct pitch—according to the knowledge then in his possession—and gets it exactly where he wants it with good stuff on the ball, the batter might hit it over the fence and beat him. Nevertheless, he would be satisfied with his own performance. Sometimes he is pleased with his own work even though the Dodgers lose; conversely, he can be dissatisfied with himself in victory.

Doesn't that, he was asked, contradict the accepted rule that individual excellence is worthless unless the team wins? Suppose you have 25 ballplayers concerned



## Art Buchwald

## Saber Rattling

WASHINGTON.—There is a certain amount of saber rattling going on in Washington. Henry Kissinger, in a Business Week interview, did not rule out the use of force against oil-producing nations if they strangled the West. It is one thing to make such threats but another to carry them out.

The major problem for the United States seems to be that, in order to pay for foreign oil, we've been exporting all sorts of military equipment to the very countries that we're saber rattling against.

There must be some wild meetings going on at the Pentagon these days.

An assistant secretary of defense says: "I'm happy to report that we've sold \$5 billion worth of F-14 jets to Iran."

An Air Force general says: "But we were promised the next batch of F-14 jets."

"I'm sorry," the assistant secretary of defense replies, "but we need the money from Iran so we can go into production on our new M-68 tanks, which we've sold to Saudi Arabia."

An Army general says: "What are we doing selling M-68 tanks to Saudi Arabia when our own armored units have been stripped bare to supply Israel?"

"Can you pay cash for the tanks?" the assistant secretary asks.

"You know I can't," the Army general says.

"Well, Saudi Arabia can. And if we're going to have a strong defense posture, we can't afford to just give away our tanks to the U.S. Army."

"Mr. Secretary, is there any word about our nuclear aircraft carrier?" an admiral asks.

"I have good news for you on that. You get the second one we are going to build."

"The second one? Who gets the first one?"

"Kuwait."

"Why is Kuwait getting a nuclear carrier before the U.S. Navy?"

"Because we couldn't afford to build it unless we sold a carrier to them. You see they're financing us on it and it's only fair they get the prototype."

"Damn it," the admiral says. "What happens if the balloon goes up—and Kuwait has a nuclear carrier and we're still waiting for ours?"

"We'll just borrow some submarines from Libya," the assistant secretary says.

"This is ridiculous," the Air Force general says. "Everything we make we sell to our potential enemies."

"Well, it isn't my fault," the assistant secretary replies peevishly. "Military equipment costs money and the only ones who seem to have any are the oil-producing countries. We can't afford to finance our defense unless they share in the cost of our new arms."

"Does this mean I'm not going to get any new helicopters?" the commandant of the Marine Corps asks.

"That decision hasn't been made yet. We did promise the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi he'd get the first crack at buying our helicopters. But he's now expressed an interest in anti-aircraft missiles, since we've sold the F-14s to Iran. If he doesn't want the helicopters, general, you can have them."

"Thank God he doesn't want anti-tank guns," the Army general says.

"He doesn't," the assistant secretary says. "But Qatar does."

"What the hell for?"

"To knock out the tanks we sold to Saudi Arabia."



Buchwald

## Appeal for Funds Is Launched for Stratford Troupe

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The Royal Shakespeare Theatre inaugurated its centenary year by launching a worldwide appeal for \$1 million to insure the future of its home at Stratford-Upon-Avon.

The money is needed for repairs and the general maintenance of the present theatre, built in 1852 at a cost of £200,000, more than half of which was raised in the United States after the first building was destroyed by fire in 1926.

Sir George Farnham, chairman of the executive of the governors, launching the appeal at a press conference held at the Aldwych Theatre, the company's London home, said reserves for the upkeep of the 43-year-old Stratford playhouse were now exhausted.

It was most unlikely that more than a fraction of the amount needed would be available for this purpose after the rapidly increasing cost of productions and the company's general expenses had been met out of the government's grants, he said.



HEADED FOR HISTORY—Palatine Drabant Guards stomping through the Throne Hall.

## Little Pomp for the Swedish Parliament

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (HBT).—Gone is the King's Great Watch, a star-spangled galaxy of senior officers, naval, military and civil service. Gone are the Palatine Drabant Guards, in their 17th-century yellow leather uniforms, breast plates, bandoliers and tricorn hats, who used to stomp down the center aisle of the Throne Hall.

Gone are the high chamberlains with rosettes and golden keys on the right-hand coat of arms. And gone forever is the speech from the silver throne—since 1815 traditionally opened on the note that "Sweden's relations with foreign powers are good."

Which preceded the "ceremonious opening of the parliament" by the King of the Swedes, Goths and Wends.

"The ceremonial opening" of the Riksdag was the last vestige of official glamor in Social Democratic Sweden and it was last seen at the opening of the 1974 parliament. The 1975 session will open in the Plenum Hall of the new (temporary) Parliament Building facing Sergel Square in what is called "the City," a hideous agglomeration of glass and concrete.

The speech from the throne has been replaced by a "state-of-the-state" message by Premier Olof Palme. Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden (no Goths or Wends around), will merely have to proclaim the "National Meeting" opened Friday, and he will sit in an easy chair, not on the silver throne.

He may not be too unhappy, actually. That old silver throne, dating from Queen Christina's days, was reportedly a most uncomfortable piece of furniture.

"You may talk of it all as an 'unceremonious opening of the parliament,'" said a government man who apparently does not hold a Social Democratic party card

and asked to remain anonymous. "The Social Democrats will go to any length to promote what they term 'equality.' Give us another five or 10 years and we'll be the grayest nation on this side of the Iron Curtain."

The decision to turn the "ceremonious" opening of the unicameral house into an "unceremonious" event has caused controversy in Sweden. House Speaker Henry Allard, the Social Democrat who engineered the change, has received a number of threatening letters.

"Remember what happened in Chile," an opponent wrote. "If it does, you'll be the first one to go."

Petitions have been circulated among traditionalists to oppose the proceedings.

"We had so little left," the government man said. "There used to be the changing of the guards at the palace, the Swedish Guards and the Gothic Guards in dress blues... the Horse Guards in silver helmets and pale blues. At times there was the Navy relieving the Horse Guards. It was show, theater, ballet."

"These days, in the name of equality, you may find Home Guards in battle dress—the only uniform issued to them—outside the palace gates," he continued. "Compare them with the bearskin-topped Danish guardsmen that present arms and pipe a tune and roll the drum whenever Queen Margrethe leaves the Amalienborg Palace in Copenhagen."

"A few years ago," he continued, "a Communist deputy suggested, apparently seriously, that the military guards at the Royal Palace be replaced by men from the National Night Watch Company..."

The Social Democratic newspaper Aftonbladet, hails the democratic reforms, which give parliament and the cabinet the major roles in the opening of the session—"not the king and his ladies in waiting."

Reportage by Rolf Petersson

HEADED FOR HISTORY—Palatine Drabant Guards stomping through the Throne Hall.

The nominally liberal afternoon paper Expressen, termed "opposition" though there appears to be no real opposition in Sweden, offered some words of solace: There will be some pomp after all. A company of grenadiers in bearskin hats will present arms at the entrance of the new Parliament Building. Kettle drums will roll, bugles will blast. Royal Opera soprano Margareta Hallin will sing "Three Swedish songs with texts by Lagerkvist, Karlfeild and Bo Bergman."

At the right on the spectators' balcony (from the king's point of view) will be the members of the diplomatic corps, uniforms ranging from Danish and British gilded red to Chinese black. To the left will be the press.

In the center will be the knights of the Seraphim, an order ranking in glory with the Garters of Britain, the Elephants of Denmark and the Golden Fleeces of the Hapsburgs. "Within a foreseeable future we will have no Seraphim knights either," the government man said. "As of 1975, the royal orders of the Seraphim, the Sword and the Vasa, will no longer be handed out to prominent citizens. The North Star will still exist, but only to be sparingly presented to deserving aliens and foreign heads of state. All in the name of equality, the holy cow here in 'Palme-land'."

A gray mist was hanging in the treetops outside the government offices. "It is gray, commented the government man, and it is getting grayer. The traditional color of the conservatives is blue, that of the liberals yellow; the agrarian center is green, the Social Democrats and the Communists sport various shades of red. Put them all in one pot and stir and the result will be gray."

"What we need in Sweden," he said, "is some real opposition."

## PEOPLE: French Aerialist Takes a Tumble

French aerialist Philippe Petit, who wirewalked between the 1,350-foot-tall towers of the World Trade Center in New York, fell 25 feet to the floor of the Bayfront Center in St. Petersburg, Fla., Tuesday, while practicing for his debut with Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

Petit, 34, was rushed to a hospital, and Kenneth Feld, vice president of the circus, said that he underwent exploratory surgery to determine the extent of possible internal injuries. His ribs may have been hurt.

The accident occurred at the finale of Petit's act when he was walking down a slanted wire. "Evidently he slipped, grabbed on to the wire with one hand and let go when he got rope burn," Feld said.

He is 63 and despite a heart condition, Roy Rogers still seems capable of heading "em off at the pass," says Bob Thomas of the Associated Press. He weighs 170 pounds, just as he did when he was riding and guitar strumming his way through all those Westerns. And he has only a few strands of gray in his hair.

Rogers is head of a variety of enterprises and makes a half-dozen appearances at state fairs and rodeos with his wife, Dale Evans every year. When he isn't working, perhaps opening a new restaurant in his chain, Rogers is out in the Mojave Desert on his motorcycle or exercising his thoroughbred horses or out bowling (he bowls five or six times a week with a 185 average).

He and his wife live in Apple Valley in the desert—alone now that all of their children have married. They have 15 grandchildren.

He told Thomas that one of the legends about Roy Rogers is just that: the story that he and another cowboy star, Gene Autry, had a feud. "Not true," Rogers said. "That was just something the studio cooked up. I never really got acquainted with Gene. I invited him to go hunting with me a few times but he never could make it."

Publisher Malcolm Forbes will probably have to wait at least until next December to make another try to float across the Atlantic from California, Forbes's flight partner said. A launch attempt Monday failed when some balloons attached to Forbes's gondola, "Windborne," broke loose prematurely. Aerospace scientist Thomas Heinsheimer said in Torrance, Calif., that although it would be possible to attempt another launch within weeks, the ship should be redesigned.

Roy Rogers is going strong.

and that could not be complete in time to catch the best view to the Eastern Hemisphere.

Ronald Ziegler, who served press secretary to Richard Nixon during his presidency, will wrap up his work with a former president's transition to San Clemente, Calif., and give a lecture tour for W. Cole Leigh Inc., one of the 1984 oldest and largest lecture bureaus. The 35-year-old former adviser, who early in his career delivered the spiel on a junk cruise boat as a Disneyland guide, has been booked for February at a variety of "known universities," an age spokesman said, but he decries to talk about places, dates, money.

Gerald R. Ford, who resigns as President Ford's press secretary as a result of the President's pardon of Nixon, will receive a first-class project of a column "Conscience in Media" for the Society of Magazine Writers. Now a syndicated columnist for the Detroit News-Tribune, he will be presented with the award Thursday at a dinner in Washington.

A 33-year-old man in Pretoria said Monday that he now holds the world record for living w crocodiles. He spent 23 days in a pen with three of them at private zoo in Pretoria. The Kruger, who came out of the pen Sunday, said he slept in the enclosure. Last year, he claimed another world record for spending 36 days with poisonous snakes.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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